PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,002.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
19th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th „	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th „	EGYPT	7912		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th „	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th „	PERSIA	7951		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th „	CHINA	7912		
20th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th „	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th „	ARABIA	7903		
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th „	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY 21*st December*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped,
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. „
SYDNEY	4,118	X	18th Apr. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	1 th June „
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	2nd Feb. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,888	Guionnet	2nd Mar. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th „ „

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA.	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
* BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3060	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th „
CASTALIA	P. S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said.	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	R
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report. Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Offices, Meadow Street

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 21st Jan.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,290	Thur. 17th Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 18th Jan.	10 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,290 tons on THURSDAY, 17th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,720 tons, on or about 31st Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	30th Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
16th *January*, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Mosca	16th February.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Mosca	16th April,
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	24th January.
* † CHINA	5999	P. Cragietto	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	23th January,
PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	24th February.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907.
COLOMBO MARU	..	J. Nagao	....	19th Jan.
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	4th Feb.	15th Feb.
TOTOMI MARU	..	A. Keith	19th Feb.	2nd Mar.
RIOJUN MARU	..	C. B. Lapraik.	5th Mar	16th Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori.	19th Mar,	30th Mar.
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	2nd April	13th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
RIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	—	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COUTTS & CO.,
ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road,
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

PARCELS, PACKAGES & surplus heavy baggage received and shipped at low rates by our "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" to all parts of the World.

THE MILITARY will find no better, cheaper or safer medium for forwarding their boxes and surplus baggage than the "SOLDIERS EXPRESS" SERVICE GOODS of all kinds received & shipped at lowest tonnage rate procurable.

Particulars, Forms, Labels, etc., supplied gratis on application. MAXIMUM SPEED-MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY. BANGKOK. BATAVIA. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. COLOMBO. FOOCHOW. HAMBURG.
HANKOW. KOBE. ILOILO. LYONS. MANILLA. NAGASAKI. NEW YORK. PEKING.
PENANG. RANGOON. SAIGON. SAN FRANCISCO. SINGAPORE. SOURABAYA. TIENTSIN. YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
London Liaoyang Lyons New York San Francisco Honolulu
Shanghai Hankow Hongkong Tientsin Peking Antung
Tieling Newchang Port Arthur Mukden Tairen Chefoo
KOBE Osaka Tokyo Nagasaki Bombay

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Hamburg. Bombay. Karachi. Calcutta. Madras. Rangoon. Colombo. Penang. Thaiping (Perak). Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra). Singapore. Kwala Lumpor. Bangkok. Batavia. Sourabaya. Manilla. Cebu (Phillippines). Hongkong.
Foochow. Saigon. Shanghai. Tientsin. Hankow. Yokohama. Kobe. New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceedng Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

NICKEL SILVER CASED WATCHES
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, crystal face, keyless lever movement	15	0

Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.

	Rs.	a.
The "Hercules," a good, hard and strong Watch, specially made for servants, syces, coachmen, &c.	15	0
The Anti-Magnetic Watch, crystal face, keyless lever	15	0
The Calendar Watch, indicating date of month, crystal face, keyless action	20	0
The "Service" Wrist Watch and Strap	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II., crystal face, keyless lever	25	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	32	0
The Flat or Dress Watch	32	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever	35	0
The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever	35	0
The Impermeable or Waterproof Watch, in crystal face case	35	0
The Railway Guard's Watch, crystal face, keyless lever	35	0
The Flat superior movement	35	0
The "Ideal" Wrist Watch	37	0
The Railway Guard's Watch, a larger Watch	45	8

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
THE WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: 11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BEFORE ENTERING INTO A CONTRACT FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE
READ THE PROSPECTUS OF THIS COMPANY.

LIFE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, GUARANTEE.
LOW RATES—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
GENERAL MANAGER.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JANUARY, 1907.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL SHIPPERS
OF
Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Stationery, Musical Instruments, China, Enamel and Basket Ware, Toys of every description, Electro-Plate and Cutlery.

JAMES WISBEY & Co.,
77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 & 129, HOUNDSDITCH.
8, 9 & 10, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT . . . **LONDON, E.C.**

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST WAREHOUSE IN THE WORLD.
Illustrated Export Catalogue (600 pages) on application.
TRIAL ORDERS OR FIRST INDENTS SHIPPED IMMEDIATELY.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{3}{32}$d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices]

PRICE:—RS. 2.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:
Calcutta. Lahore. Amritsar Kurrachee. Steamer Point. Entebbe.
Delhi. Bombay. Madras. Rangoon. Aden.
Cawnpore. Colombo. Mandalay. Newera Elya. Kandy.
Tuticorin Zanzibar. Mombassa Nairobi. Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia. purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Mooniim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.
THE
ELLIMAN E.F.A. BOOK.
192 pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated.
240,000 copies issued.
ANIMALS

A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman First Aid Book (E.F.A.) animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in cases of accidents to and ailments of HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS, such as leg troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Pleurisy, Congestion of the Liver and Lungs, etc., in Horses; Common Ailments of Cattle, of Dogs, and of Birds. Price 1s. post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d. sizes.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.

ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

The Dogs-Birds section, 52 pages only, may be had apart from the complete book of 192 pages, and this section alone (52 pages) is free and post free. A size at 7d. is now on sale for owners of Dogs and Birds requiring to use a small quantity only of

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENG.

ELLIMAN'S ELIMINATES PAIN!
Eliminating trials reduce the number of really safe and useful massage lubricants to one,

ELLIMAN'S.

For the relief of Aches and Pains as Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold in the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before broken, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, etc.

MASSAGE with
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
is known to give best results. TO MASSAGE IN AN EFFICIENT WAY can easily be learned by obtaining a copy of the

ELLIMAN R.E.P. BOOK
(RUBBING EASES PAIN HANDBOOK.
256 pages, Illustrated, Cloth Board Covers.

"Full of those items of First Aid Knowledge, both surgical and medical, which are indispensable to the Household."—*London Daily Express.*

Four ways of obtaining the Elliman R.E.P. Book.—

1. Order of Elliman, Sons & Co., 1s. post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted); 2. Upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to cartons containing 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

ELLIMAN'S
UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, ENG.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house [illegible] any Irregularity of the System a [illegible] At all Chemists and Stores, [illegible] MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, [illegible]

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras,

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 11 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

FUNDS OVER ....£13,000,000.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.
Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE:	AGENTS:
SECY. C. M. ROSS,	T. H. MOORE & Co.
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,	HUMMUM STREET.
42/48, *Church Gate Street*,	

BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10.00.00.000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50.00.000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE DADABHOY NOWROJI ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

THE ENTERTAINMENT will be held at the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, 17th Instant between the hours of 4-30 & 7-30 P. M. (Bombay Time).

Only Subscribers to this Fund will be entitled to attend. The maximum has been fixed at Rs. 50 and the minimum at Rs. 5.

Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. J. B. PETIT, one of the Joint Hony. Secretaries, at 7/11 Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

This Fund is a distinct one and must not be mixed up with the Reception Fund raised before Mr. Dadabhoy's arrival.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Hansa Line Steamer "MOLTKEFELS," from BREMEN, HAMBURG, ANTWERP are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for damage or shortage within Three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers,
BOMBAY, 16th JANUARY, 1907.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LTD., BOMBAY.

MR. BEN H. MUNDY, has THIS DAY been APPOINTED to act for me as GENERAL MANAGER of the above mentioned Company during my absence in Europe on Leave.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
General Manager.

THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE EXAMINATIONS of the above Institute in any of the 70 tabulated subject will be held in the month of May next. Particulars will be found in the Calendar of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which will be sent on receipt of six annas by the Principal. Applications must be made so as to reach the Principal not later than THURSDAY, the 14th February, 1907. Any candidates are eligible for these examinations.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute,
BOMBAY, 1st December, 1906.

NOTICE.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.,

By order of the Official Assignee

AND

With the consent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.,

THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE IS OFFERED FOR SALE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that THAKER DHARAMSEY MEGHJI has agreed TO SELL to our Client, Mr. DHARAMDAS VALLABDAS, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, 9 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Cavel street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 149 Square Yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 637, New No. 2931, Old Survey No. 256, New Survey No. 227, and bounded as follows : that is to say on the North by the Cavel Street aforesaid, on the South by the property of Javerbhai Carramchand, on the East by the property of Dossa Lalji, and on the West by Gaiwadi or Cavel Street aforesaid, and which said premises are Assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 3635, Street No. 7.—Dated this 16th day of January, 1907.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PARWATIBAI, widow of MOHANJI ODHOWJI, late of Bombay, Bhansali Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Gulalwady outside the Fort of Bombay, deceased.

MITHIBAI, wife of MADHOWJI DULABHJI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Gulalwady outside the Fort of Bombay, the only sister and sole next of kin of the husband of the abovenamed deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Lawrence H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid. This Eleventh day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine-hundred and seven and in the Sixth year of our Reign,

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The 11th day of January, 1907.
Messrs JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

ABOUT 2,000 maunds of SANDALWOOD will be SOLD by tender at Tirupatur and Hosur in the Salem District during March 1907. Prospective buyers are requested to address the District Forest Officer, North Salem Division, Salem, when full particulars will be forwarded to them.

B. F. RIGOLD,
Dt. Forest Officer,
[illegible]

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS......... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID .... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure, for those who are dependent on them, monthly pensions up to Rs. 500 on terms which contrast most favourably with ordinary Life Assurance. Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
1, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRIH JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LTD.

BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR MOTORISTS.

	Rs.	a.
Woman and the Motor Car. By Mrs. Aria, Illustrated	9	3
A descriptive model of a Motor Car, opening and showing the mechanism of a modern Motor Car, is included with the book. "An indispensable volume in every motorist's library."—"Review of Reviews."		
The Making of a Motor Car. By Douglas Leechman.—Illustrated...	0	14
The Happy Motorist. By Filson Young, author of the "Complete Motorist." An Introduction to the use and enjoyment of the Motor Car...	3	1
Motor Car Mechanics for Beginners. By G. Foster Pedley. Illustrated with numerous Diagrams...	0	14
The construction and working of each component part of a petrol engine is explained in this little book, the information being conveyed in concise language, easily understood by the novice. The Author in compiling "Motor Car Mechanics" has assumed that the reader has no previous knowledge of the subject, and has therefore purposely avoided using technical terms or phrases until they have been satisfactorily explained.		
The Motorist's A. B. C. By. L. Elliott Brooks. A practical handbook for the use of owners, operators and Automobile mechanics. Giving full and concise information on all questions relating to construction, care and operation of gasoline and electric automobiles. With numerous tables, useful rules and formulæ, and over one hundred illustrations	4	6
Practical Motor Car repairing. By Eric W. Walford. A Hand book for Motor Car Owners and Drivers	0	14
The Book of the Motor Car. By R. T. Sloss. A. Practical Volume devoted to the History, Construction. Use and Care of Motor Cars. Illustrated, and with introduction by D. H. Morris	9	3
Ignition Devices for Gas and Petrol Motors. By S. R. Bottone, fully illustrated...	2	3
Motor Manual. Compiled and Illustrated by the Staff of "The Motor."	0	14
The Motor Book By R. J. Mecredy. Editor of the Motor News...	2	10
The Encyclopædia of Motoring. Edited by R. J. Mecredy. Containing full definitions of every term used in Motoring with special articles on Roadside troubles, Electric Ignition and similar important subject	6	9
O'Gorman's Motor Pocket Book. By Menvyn O'Gorman. With 144 Illustrations... ...	6	9
My Motor Log-Book: A Handy Record. A Log-Book for recording dates, runs, time, distances, weather, roads, etc.	2	3
The Automobile Industry. By Geoffrey De Holden-Stone. With numerous diagrams and Illustrations...	2	3
Three Hundred Motor Wrinkles. By Lt. Windham R. N.	0	14
Rubaiyat of a Motor Car. By Carolyn Wells. Illustrated, ...	2	3
Delightfully humorous verses on matters familiar to motorists, but appealing to everybody who loves a laugh.		

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING

DIAS SIDICK & CO.

(UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.)

All we ask is a Trial.

WE GUARANTEE

Excellence of Material.
Moderation in Price.
Perfection of Fit.
Prompt Delivery.

☞ COMPLETE SUIT IN FIVE HOURS.

DIAS SIDICK & CO.
SUNNY HOUSE & LINDON HOUSE.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager......MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

Unique Attraction for the first time in Bombay.
FOR 2 NIGHTS
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 17th,
and
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 18th, JANUARY.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS
THE LONDON BIOSCOPE
WITH
The Actual Pictures and Operator
FROM
THE ALHAMBRA THEATRE, LONDON.

Original Illustrated Songs by Principal Vocalists, and full Orchestra under the baton of Mr. Alfred Dove Conductor (direct from the Lyceum Theatre London)
Prices: Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Plan at Seymour Dove & Co.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS

LEARNERS : 8 A.M. LADIES PRACTICE : 10 A.M.
GENERAL SKATING :
6 to 8 and 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS :
THURSDAY EVENINGS : from 6 to 8.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE
SATURDAYS at 3 O'clock.

BEYNON'S

ONE SOLUTION HAIR DYE

IN

BLACK AND BROWN SHADES.
Supersedes all other Dyes.
Compact and easy to use.
Results Indisputable.
Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

BEYNON & CO.,
THE UP-TO-DATE CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS.
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SCALP DISEASE & ECZEMA CURED

Suffered More Than Six Months with Scalp and was Fast Losing His Hair—A Member of Family Afflicted with Eczema on Hands.

TWO COMPLETE CURES BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have great pleasure in giving particulars of two complete cures derived from the use of the Cuticura Remedies.

"In my own case, for more than six months I was suffering from disorder on my scalp and in consequence was fast losing my hair. I was advised to give Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment a trial, which I luckily did. I adopted the treatment prescribed and at the end of one month was completely cured. This was at the beginning of 1905. Since that time my head has been restored to its normal state, and no further outbreak has occurred, and whenever I have had the opportunity I always recommend the Cuticura Remedies.

"A member of our family periodically suffered for nearly ten years from dry eczema on the hands. The fingers and palms split and cracked everywhere at the slightest movement. At such periods they were most painful as well as quite useless, and gloves were always obliged to be worn. Every possible remedy was tried, besides medical advice, blood mixtures, ointment, soaps, etc., some of which gave slight relief for a time, but never permanently. Finally, she was advised to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, which we are thankful to say effected a complete cure, as she has had no recurrence of the trouble for the last three years. We are most happy to testify to the efficacy of the Cuticura Remedies in similar cases. You are at perfect liberty to make use of above testimonials. Edward Allen, 65 Denmark Road, South Norwood, S. E., Eng., March 26, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.
☞ Mailed Free, "How to Cure Disfiguring Humours."

THE BAKER'S TEA CAKES

—may be good,—

but they are better made at home with 'Paisley Flour,' according to the Brown & Polson recipes in the tins.

They take very little time to make, and are no trouble.

They can be eaten straight from the oven, and are fresh, clean and delicious.

You know what is put into your cakes when they are home made.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS [illegible], Malabar Hill, Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Platedware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

TO BE LET—At Hornby Row Next to English Hotel, the WHOLE BUILDING for OFFICES and RESIDENCE. Apply C. M. BHESANIA, Hornby Row.

TENTS WANTED to BUY or on HIRE for 2 months for camping in the Mofussil for two Gentlemen and servants. Apply No 1571 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LARGE SELECTION of the latest designs of Real Gem Jewellery. Reed and Barton's Best Electroplated ware at prices beyond competition. Splendid novelties in varieties of fancy leather and plush goods for presentation DUBASH & Co, 87, Medows Street.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is OPEN for European's only. Occupies the highest and central position commands excellent views (including Bombay Harbour) Terms Moderate.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 62-64 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An inspection is invited

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Manure at Re. 1 per lb. Nice for roses. Genuine Guano at As. 6 per lb PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

"LU—LU EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids. Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

RECORDS and GRAPHOPHONES—Columbia sweet full tones as natural as life. leave nothing to be desired. BOMBAY LYRIC STORES. Church Gate Street, Fort.

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced maistries. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality. M. O. FERNANDES & Co. Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices : Calcutta. Rangoon and Yokohama.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price :—Rs. 2.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow :—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During month of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available Reference charge one Rupee.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8033. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 7 ; Quarterly Rs. 4. Post free.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow." This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms. Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size. containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. Post Rs. 15-12 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription [illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.,	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON. Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
FOR
SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.
Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co..
Xerez De La Frontera.
Grand Romano Amontillado.
SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

PLEASE NOTE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,
The first and only firm

Who offer their patrons **Free Services** of a duly **qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon** from **various Eye Hospitals of Europe.**

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 16 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds **Exceptional Testimonials** from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages

STOCK :—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES :—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW FEATURES FOR THE NEW YEAR.

SERIAL STORY.

A POWERFUL AND DRAMATIC NOVEL

BY AN EMINENTLY POPULAR AUTHOR.

THE CROOKED WAY

BY
WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

Author of "Whoso Findeth a Wife," "Whatsoever a Man Soweth," "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

(COMMENCED ON JANUARY 3RD.)

A SERIES OF BRIGHT ARTICLES IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Written in attractive and pleasing style, and dealing with subjects of great public interest.

[Appearing every FRIDAY.]

PROGRAMME.

1. "THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AS THE BEST CLUB IN EUROPE,"
by J. H. YOXALL, M.P.

Describing the heroic efforts of the Kitchen Committee, and giving a whimsical account of the relaxation of M. P's.

2. "IF I WERE A MILLIONAIRE,"
by WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

Mr. Le Queux has novel ideas as to the disposal of his million.

3. "CURIOSITIES OF PARLIAMENTARY LIFE,"
by A. W. LUCY.

"Toby, M.P.," tells amusing incidents of the use and abuse of "Privilege," including how a facetious Irishman "spied strangers," and caused the King (then Prince of Wales) to be turned out of the Peers' Gallery.

4. "IF I WERE A MAN,"
by ARABELLA KENEALY.

An outspoken comment on the idiosyncracies of man, with a delightful vein of sarcastic humour.

5. "WOMEN AS CITIZENS,"
by LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

The possibilities of the coming revolution.

6. "BEHIND THE SCENES AT MONTE CARLO,"
by MRS. C. N. WILLIAMSON.

No English woman has been so privileged in seeing the inner life of Monte Carlo as Mrs. Williamson. The revelations in this paper will surprise all readers.

7. "OUR SAVAGE CIVILIZATION,"
by A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.

Why do we need, and why do we despise policemen?

8. "THEY NEVER WOULD BE MISSED : MEN AND THINGS,"
by JOHN STRANGE WINTER.

It is generally agreed that there are a thousand that never would be missed. John Strange Winter describes a few of them.

Men and Events of My Time in Parliament :

THE DRAMA AT WESTMINSTER,

BY
TOBY, M. P.
(H. W. LUCY),
Author of "A Diary of Two Parliaments," "Peeps at Parliament," &c.

[APPEARING EVERY SATURDAY.]

TOBY, M. P., is the doyen of the Parliamentary Press Gallery ; his bright, breezy papers, crammed with humorous stories and illuminating personal touches, are a feature of political life. Mr. Lucy has a keen eye for the picturesque, and in these papers, whimsically headed "The Drama at Westminster," has collected descriptions of the most striking scenes he has witnessed, with portraits of the great political personages of the last two generations. The articles are entirely free from politics and from all party bias.

1. THE THEATRES ROYAL : TWO RIVAL HOUSES.

The Commons for passion and action : the Lords for picturesqueness.

2. FIRST NIGHTS.

The opening of a new Parliament described.

3. HISTORIC EXITS.

Disraeli's last word in the House of Commons was fittingly "Empire"—for its maintenance he had worked and planned, risked and plotted.

4. A LEADING GENTLEMAN :
MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour in Government and Opposition.

5. A STAR ACTOR :
MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

In a strenuous career, distinguished by dauntless courage, he has always faced the music with undaunted smile.

6. HUMOUR ON THE STAGE.

The House is even abjectly eager to be pleased. It will laugh heartily at the feeblest joke or contretemps.

7. KING EDWARD'S FIRST PARLIAMENT.

King Edward's first Parliament will live in history as the one in which the British working man succeeded in establishing a substantial numerical representation.

8. THE CURTAIN FALLS.

The longest sitting in Parliamentary history—Methods of obstruction.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOR SALE.
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEET
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

Your hair needs care. Feed it, nourish it, soften it, preserve it, help it to grow by the regular use of

Rowland's Macassar Oil

"For Your Hair."

KING GEORGE III. was on the throne of England when first this wonderful preparation began its work of preserving and beautifying the hair of British men and women. One hundred and twenty years have passed—it is still by far the best hair restorer and hair preserver that you can obtain.

Don't trifle with new and untried remedies; use Rowland's Macassar Oil—only remedy for the hair that has stood the test of time. In Bottles, 3/6, 7/-, 10/-. Your Chemist sells it.

ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The Bombay Gazette" are as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-yearly	„ 11	„ 14
Quarterly	„ 6	„ 7
Monthly	„ 2	„ 3

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	„ 16	„ 20
Quarterly	„ 9	„ 11
Monthly	„ 3	„ 4

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage.

	Cash.		Credit
Yearly	Rs. 30	Yearly	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	„ 16	Half-yearly	„ 20
Quarterly	„ 9	Quarterly	„ 11
Monthly	„ 3	Monthly	„ 4

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to small matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted ; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings required ; Change of Residence ; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion 12 LINES CALCULATED TO THE INCH...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second do.	„ 3-8	do. do.
Third do.	„ 3-0	do. do.
Fourth do.	„ 2-8	do. do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0	do. do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0	do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OVERLAND SUMMARY
POST FREE

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15-12
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	„ 4

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," LIMITED.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 5/16	=	+ 7/16
3 per cent. Rentes	95 1/2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	101 1/4	=	„
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 1/2	=	„
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 5/8	=	— 3/16
3 months hence	31 3/4	=	— 3/16
Spot in New York	68 1/4	=	— 1/2
EXCHANGES—			
[illegible]	25·23	=	+ 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·50 1/4	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·85 1/8	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 7/8 do.	=	— 1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/2 do.	=	— 1/8
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/8 do.	=	— 1/4
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/8 do.	=	— 1/8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 5/8 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
7 day market loans	3 7/8 pr. ct.	=	+ 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £.25,000.

WHEAT—Quiet.
RAPESEED—
Brown 42 3-4—1-4 April-May sellers quiet
LINSEED—Quiet
COFFEE—
Costa in New York 6 7/8

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	steady
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	10,000
Spot	5·79—7
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 5-16
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	49,000
Futures closed	firm

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·50	5·48	5·46
plus 1	plus 1	plus 3
Apr.-May	May-June.	June-July
5·46	5·46	5·45
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·45	5·39	5·24
plus 3	plus 3	plus 4

Receipts at U. S. Ports	64,000
Do. last year	58,000
Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Do. do. Continent	14,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·80 plus 10
Futures, month of March	9·46 plus 14 } *
Do. month of July	9·71 plus 13 }

* Advanced owing to firm cables and to smaller estimated receipts for to-morrow.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 7/16
Futures, month of March	10·19 plus 15
Do. month of July	10·24 plus 15
Tone at close	steady

Liverpool quotations for East India Cotton are all reduced 1-16d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15 January :—

Cotton	20,524	bales.
Wheat	1,529	cwts.
Linseed	568	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,764	„
Gingellyseed	32,087	„
Poppyseed	179	„
Groundnuts	2,553	„
Castorseed	6,965	„
„	7,388	„
Myrabollams	6,357	„
Cottonseed	27,159	„
Mowraseed	nil	
Gram	611	„
Joowar	1,463	„
Maize	65	„

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

There is a slight reaction in the cotton quotations from America received this morning, probably due to the covering of sales after the fall of the past few days. Our local market is quite steady with prices about Re. 1 higher than yesterday. We do not hear of much fresh business passing. The settlement of January contracts is still the chief business at Colaba.

Sterling exchange is a shade easier following the fall in discounts advised in London. Rupee Paper is steady and has advanced three annas since closing yesterday. Shares are steady :—

Petits	Rs. 3,425	Feb.
Davids	„ 440	do.
Kohinoors	„ 735	do.
Morarji Mill	„ 2,790.	do.
Bank of Bombay	„ 1,370 x. d.	do.
Ahmedabad Prantaj Ry.	„ 540	do.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1/8 5/32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3/16 7/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 17/32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 11/16.
French Francs 3 m/s D A	172 3/4
Marcks 3 do. do.	141 1/2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	161 1/2
Shanghai 30 do. do.	221
Japan 30 do. do.	148 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	96·2
1st Settlement 31st January	96·5

MONEY MARKET.—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	13th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Madras do.	13th Dec.	8 do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed,—Tone steady.	
Ready	Rs. 7-0-0
Forward Apl.-May	Rs. 7-5-6
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.	
Brown Cawnpore.—	
Do. Forward Apl.-May	Rs. 7-3-6
Yellow Guzerat	
Do. Forward Apl.-May	Rs. 7-15-0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	Rs. 10-3-0
Forward April-May	Rs. 8-6-0
Castorseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	Rs. 46-0-0
Forward April-May	Rs. 36-0-0
Gingellyseed.—Tone firm.	
15 per cent. Mixed	Rs. 48-8-0
25 „ „	Rs. 47-8-0
50 „ „	Rs. 46-8-0
Black Kutnee	Rs. 41-8-0
Wheat.—Tone quiet.	
White Delhi, April-May	Rs. 4-8-0.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms) and	181	172	..	Ready.
B. Punjab M G	178	169	..	Jan. 25
Oomrawattee (descriptions) M-G.	201	198	..	Ready.
Do do	201	198	..	Jan. 25
Khandeish (M-G)	189	183	..	Ready.
Do do	189	183	..	Jan. 25,
Khangaum, (M-G) fair staple				
Karanja (M-G) do	201	198	..	Ready.
Akola (M-G) do	201	198	..	Jan. 25
Yeotmal (M. G.)	220	211	..	Ready.
Do do	220	211	..	Jan. 25,
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	221	218	..	Ready.
Do do	221	218	..	Jan. 25
Broach (M.G.)	225	..	238	Mar. 25
Muttia (M. G.)	187	177	..	Ready.
Do do	187	177	..	Jan 25,
Bengal, H.G.	174	165	..	Ready.
Do do	173	1??	..	Jan. 25
Dhamangaum and Poolgaum M-G.	214	206	..	Ready.
Do do	213	207	..	Jan. 25,
Karanja (M.G.)	204	158	..	Ready.
Do. Do.	204	198	..	Jan. 25

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	10,000 bales.
Imports	37,000 „

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·52	5·49	5·48
plus 2	plus 1	plus 2
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·47	5·47	5·46
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·46	5·40	5·35
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths' from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	3	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	9	6	91
Total plague deaths to date	134,223		
Same date last year	8	6	112

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HODSON—DOWNING—January 2, at St. Peter's Church, Purneah, by the Revd. Father Knockheart Clarence Wooldridge-Hodson of Sidcup, Kent, England and Contal. Midnapur, to Alice Marion Downing, second daughter of C. Y. Downing, Purneah, Bengal.

DEATHS.

EDEN—January 8, at Lucknow, Louisa Marjorie, infant daughter of Brevt.-Major and Mrs A. J. F. Eden, aged 4 months.

LEE—January 1, at Morna, Muzuffernagar District, from a fall from his horse, Captain John Lee, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, N. D. G. C., aged 53 years.

MYLNE—At her residence, Waverley Mansions, 72-2, Corporation Street, Emma Malvina, widow of the late George Mylne, in her 71st year.

WELLS—January 12, at 16, London Street, Calcutta, Martyn Wells, Managing Agent of the Calcutta Mramways Co., Ld., aged 45.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 22m.; High water, 1-27m., 1-36a; Low water, 7-35m., 7-20a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. (B. T.).

Bombay Municipal Elections, Nominations for the City Wards, Municipal Office.

Public Entertainment to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Town Hall, 4-30 to 7-30 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, the London Bioscope.

Skating Rink, Esplanade.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Bandesrath" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. tomorrow the 18th January instead of on the 17th January.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Mr. Khurshedji J. B. Wadia will deliver a series of lectures in the Hall of the Theosophical Society, Hornby Road, Fort, on "The Secret of Suffering and the Path of Peace" at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), the first being to-day on "The Suffering of Four Great Prophets. They will be continued every Thursday.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY :—We extract the following from the Annual Report of the Hon. Mr. E. Giles, M. A., C. I.E., on public instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year ending 31st March 1906 :—Commercial education is still in this Presidency a matter of private enterprise. The Department supervises the Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce but expends no funds upon the examination, the expenses of which are defrayed from the fees paid by candidates. The B. J. Parsi Charitable Institution is the only Institution which avowedly affords a Commercial Education. It receives a satisfactory report from Mr. J. G. Covernton. There are also several private institutions in Bombay which give instruction mostly to adult pupils, such as Mr. Mistry's Accountancy Institution, and Mr. Aiyar's Night School of Commerce. A pupil of the latter school has been appointed Lecturer in Accountancy at Calcutta on Rs. 125 per mensem. In Ahmedabad there is one Mercantile School which sent up 13 boys for the Chamber of Commerce Examinations in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. In Karachi also a Commercial Class has been started, and the class in the Hiranand Academy at Hydrabad, has been resuscitated, so that there are prospects of the development of this special education in Sind.

CONVERSAZIONE AT GIRGAUM.

LAST evening a conversazione was held by the "Swadeshi Vastu Pracharini Sabha" in honour of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in the bungalow of Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai at Girgaum. There was a large attendance of gentlemen interested in Swadeshism. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji arrived at 6 o'clock, and was received by Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, Mr. Setlur, Dr. Deshmukh and others, and was conducted to a seat arranged on a raised dais in the upper hall of the building.

Dr. Deshmukh, in welcoming Mr. Dadabhai, on behalf of the Sabha, referred to the various services rendered by the venerable gentleman to India and especially to the cause of Swadeshism, and dwelt upon his self sacrifices in the cause of his country. Mr. Dadabhai had proved himself to be the noblest son of India, and the Sabha wished him long life and excellent health.

Mr. Dadabhai expressed his thanks to the members of the Sabha for giving him an opportunity to meet them, and enable him to renew his acquaintance with his old friends. He was glad to see that the Sabha directed its energies in a practical and useful direction. Everybody, who contributed, even a fraction of his mite, towards improving the condition of the people of the country, must earn their blessings, and he was pleased to note that the Sabha was doing its best to encourage Swadeshism and promote the interests of the people of land. Swadeshism was not a new thing or a new article of faith with them. He had elsewhere given his views on Swadeshism and he would not therefore, discourse upon the same subject that evening. He thanked them for the honour they had done him that evening, and he pronounced his benediction upon the work of the Sabha, which he hoped would continue its career of usefulness.

After partaking of the light refreshment and distribution of flowers, the company dispersed, Mr Dadabhai being loudly cheered as he left the bungalow

THE THEATRE.

Bandmann Comedy Company's Farewell.

The Bandmann Comedy Company last night valedictorily staged the "Charleys Aunt" to a record audience the house being so full that people were wandering about the stalls for half an hour after the play commenced in search of stray seats. Everybody knows the simple story of the famous part played by Mr. W. S. Penley in London for many hundreds of nights to crowded houses, and it need not be recapitulated here. It is only necessary to say that as the nimble old lady from Brazil Mrs. Sinclair-Cotter was a second Penley, and that as "her" two would be husbands. Mr. Sydney T. Pease and Mr. Clifford Bown were all that the humour of the piece required. The rest of the company acquitted themselves, in their respective parts quite admirably and when the curtain fell and rose upon the last scene, the audience gazed "an revoir" upon the parting players with a kindly appreciation which more than words could express, told how successful they had been in their appeal to the taste of their patrons. It need scarcely be said that when the Bandmann Comedy Company next appears in Bombay, the artistes will have a cordial welcome.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT "REWA."

THE Hired Transport "Rewa," under the command of Captain A. W. Mann, will sail to-day for Southampton, with details consisting of 41 officers, 17 ladies and 21 children ; 5 warrant officers, 4 women and 18 children ; 1,250 non-commissioned officers' men, 60 women and 120 children. The following are the names of the officers. :—

Lt-Col E EcKersley R A M C
Major Or Mr and Mrs W A Webb and 4 children, East Lane Regt
Major E L Allen, R Warwick
Mrs W Houghton, R Lanc Regt
Major A E Barnard 30th Lane
Capt and Mrs G Eplane and daughter, Ord Dept
Captain J B Thomson Som L J
Captain A R O Flaherty R A M C
Capt and Mrs H N Packard and 3 children R F A
Captain A R Greenwood R A M C
Capt C Lang S and T Corps
Captain P A McCurrie Som L I
Captain H T Cotton So Lanc Regt
Captain H C L Lloyd, Welch Regt
Capt and Mrs T O Drake and 4 children, Ord Dept
Capt and Mrs A Edwards and 3 children S and T Corps
Capt Hon O H Stanley R H A
Capt and Mrs T Henning R N
Lieut A C Fraser, S and T Corps
Lt and Mrs H R Yorke, Muns Fus
Lt J C Hooper, K S L J
Lt M D Gee, R A
Lt G Thornton, R F A
Lt G B Murray, S and T Corps
Lt K Forbes Robertson, Seaford Highs
Lieut J F Parkin, 113th Inft
Lieut A H Cameron, R A
Lt J D Branker, R G A
Lt R B Shepherd, So Lanc Regt
Lt H M Milward, S Foresters
Lt J B Adsopp, So Lanc Regt
Lt P H Bailey, 34th Pioneers
Lt C M Hawes, 20th Inft
Lt Macan, 28th L Cavalry
Lt J C H Halliday, R F A
Lt T V Barney Warwick Regt
2-Lt P Prince, K S L J
2-Lt R D Saxton, So Stafford
2-Lt and Mrs Beamont, So Lanc Regt
2-Lt D G C Rutherford, R F A
Revd and Mrs L Kiugh, Ecl Dept
Wife of Capt A W McCombie R F A
Wife of Capt W Pye and child 43th Inft
Wife of Major Widdes Combe and 2 children 5th Gurkhas
Wife of Col Williamson, S and T Corps
Wife of Major A Swiney and child R E
Wife of Col G S Hogges and child 113th Inft
Wife of Capt Holland, Devons

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CHARGE OF DEFAMING A MOULVI.

IN the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, disposed of an appeal by Mahomed Yunus Mahomed Casum Kurtaz, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, solicitors against his conviction by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of defaming a Moulvi or religious preceptor of Mahommedans in Bombay, named Kazi Ismail Gulamali Kaberi. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Rustum Wadia and Mr. S. G. Velinkar, pleader, appeared for the complainant, Kazi Moulvi, Mr. R. Branson instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the accused.

In the Magistrate's Court, the accused had been charged with two others Mahomed Ibrahim Saheb, proprietor of the "Gulzare Huseni" printing press ; and Abdul Vadood Ahmed, a Hakim. The first mentioned man had printed in his press an Arabic pamphlet which had been written by the latter ; while the accused in the present case was charged with assisting in the publication and the distribution of five thousand copies of it broadcast, gratis. The Magistrate fined the printer Rs. 200, the writer Abdool Vadood was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 1,000 ; while the accused concerned in this appeal was fined Rs. 1,000. Abdool Vadood's appeal had been disposed of by the High Court a few days ago, when the sentence of imprisonment was set aside and the amount of fine was reduced to rupees 000. In the present appeal, the accused Kurtaz stated, that, although his name apppeared on the pamphlet, he was not its publisher ; he did not take the part in its distributions attributed to him erroneously. Mr. Branson submitted to their Lordship's that the accused had protested against the mixing up of his name in the publication of the pamphlet, which was entitled 'Al Hak al Hak ayum Taba ; it was used without any authority. The evidence as to his having taken part in its distribution was most unsatisfactory consisting, as it did, of witnesses belonging to the Khalasee and Kiteseller-tin-man and tailor class, a class both ignorant and illiterate.

In reply, the Advocate-General said there was no need at all of the ferocious fulminations launched against the witnesses of the tinman and tailor class; for, according to the evidence, they had read what was written in the pamphlet. As regarded the circulation, accused had taken an active part in disseminating and diffusing the objectionable writing among all classes of Mahomedans in the Bazar. The Magistrate, who was a judicial officer of great experience, and therefore, a better Judge of appreciating the facts, and of according credibility to the statements of witnesses, had arrived at the conclusion of the accused's being guilty of the offence, after having carefully weighed all the points bearing on his case. Their Lordships might, therefore, uphold the conviction.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty pronounced the judgment of the Appeal Court. The learned Judge said that the case presented to the Magistrate about the accused was different in aspect than it was in appeal. There he had been charged as a publisher, which was ultimately negatived. As to the distribution a somewhat belated batch of witnesses were called to depose the defence prepared to it, showed that the accused was absent from Bombay at the time. This was rendered unnecessary by the prosecution stating that they would not attempt to prove any distribution prior to 26th May. The evidence of Mr. Captain of the firm of solicitors employed by the accused showed that very shortly after his return to Bombay the accused protested against the mixing up of his name with the publication of the pamphlet ; in these circumstances it appeared almost incredible that the accused should have been charged with the publication or distribution of the pamphlet. The Judges were not impressed by the witnesses for the prosecution, whose evidence was open to grave suspicion, There was a great improbability of readers being selected from the class of persons, who had been brought forward as witnesses : they belonged to an illiterate class. The Appeal Court would not be justified in accepting their evidence is trustworthy in the question of the alleged distribution of the pamphlet by the accused. The Courts set aside accused's conviction and ordered his fine to be refunded.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE MAHOMED AHMED LADAK.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the insolvent and applied for the usual interim order and leave to amend the schedule. Mr. Inverarity instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., for a creditor, opposed the application, saying the insolvent had obtained goods from different merchants three days before the filing of the schedule. His lordship refused the application.

RE UTAMCHAND BALCHAND.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, in opposing the application, said that the insolvent was entrusted with the sale of certain shares, the proceeds of which he appropriated to his own use.

Mr. Manker said the insolvent had paid the sale proceeds of the shares to the creditors who lent the money at interest.

His Lordship : Was the deposit paid back ?

Mr. Manker said that the creditor had filed a suit for the recovery of the amount ; and the insolvent expressed his willingness to pay the amount by instalments.

His lordship refused the application for an interim order.

RE DADABHOY JIVANJEE CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order

RE SAIYED MAHOMED AND ANOTHER.

Mr. F. B. Motiwalla. for the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order. Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for a creditor, opposed the application saying the insolvents had four months' extension of the interim order and only four creditors to serve, but had not secured a single notice. Mr. Motiwalla said that the insolvents were in pecuniary difficulties. His lordship refused the application.

RE FARDUNJEE HORMUSJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE GAJANAND SHANTARAM,

Mr. Manker. for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE C. LINTOL.

Mr Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices to the creditors. His lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

THE following insolvents were granted discharges:—Gangaram Babajee Avask ; Sukhlal Tricum Gavli ; Haji Jamal Memon ; Moreshwar Pandurang ; Yenkati Ganrappa ; Ibrahim Haji Khoja : Hasam Kanjee Dakhani and others ; Luxmon Binda Pardeshi ; Anandjee Raghavjee Thucker ; Rahiman Ibrahim Pezarkhan ; Vithal Bhivrao Kalsekar ; John Mathew Batao D'Silva and another.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S ORDER SET ASIDE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty. and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, disposed off in the Bombay High Court, yesterday, of a petition of Roaji Hari Yelgaonkar and four others, against an order of Mr. Arthur, District Magistrate of Sattara, directing Mr. Otto Rothfeld, his Subordinate Magistrate, to have the petitioners rearrested, and committed to the Sattara Sessions Court for trial, on a charge of forging the will of Krishnarao R. Garvalle, who died on 23rd October 1905, possessed of extensive property in land and valuables. Mr. R. Branson, instructed by Mr. G. K. Dandekar, appeared for the petitioners. The Hon. Mr. B. Scott, Advocate General, instructed by Mr. P. N. Bhajeker, appeared for the opponent, Krishnaji G. Chivte, who was the complainant in the criminal proceedings before Mr. Rothfeld. That Magistrate being satisfied that no "prima facie" case had been made out and adjudging the evidence for the posecution to have been exaggerated considerably, and therefore, unreliable in the extreme, declined to commit the accused for trial, and discharged them. On being applied to by Chivte, Mr. Arthur sent for the records, and thinking it to be a charge triable by the Sessions Court, directed the re-arresting of the accused, and their committal to the Sessions for trial. Against this order the petitioners appealed to the High Court. The learned Judges were of opinion that the Subordinate Magistrate was justified in declining to be satisfied in the grounds alleged as sufficient for a committal : on the evidence before him, he could not be expected to send up the case for trial. Mr. Arthur's order for the re-arrest and the committal of the accused was set aside, without in any way precluding him from taking such further action as might appear necessary to him, on further evidence becoming available.

POSSESSION OF LAND.

Suit Against the Secretary of State.

Their Lordships the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khareghat disposed of in second appeal the suit instituted by Banechand and three other minors represented by their guardian uncle Punamchand against respondents Dhondi V. K. Bhosle, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, for recovering possession of a field, survey No. 82 situated in Waki Budruk, and also the mesne profits of Rs. 198 for 3 years. Mr. S. R. Bakhle appeared for the appellants, the first respondent being represented by Mr. R. R. Desai and the second by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General with the Government pleader.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Pimpalgaon who passed a decree in favour of the appellant. In appeal, the First Class Subordinate Judge, A. P., at Nasik, Mr. C. D. Kavishwar set aside the decree of the Court of the first instance and rejected the claim of the appellant, with all costs on him. It appears that the land sued for was mortgaged by the 1st respondent to the appellant and then it was taken for cultivation by the former passing a Kabulayat to the latter. Between the mortgagor and the mortgagee, the latter was to pay assessment ; neither of the parties paid the assessment though notice was served on each by the Revenue authorities, and consequently the Collector ordered the land to be forfeited for arrears of land revenue.

The land was forfeited and taken possession of by Government and it was again let to the 1st respondent on his paying the assessment for the previous year. Thus the land was let to him under fresh contract. Government has not returned the land to him unconditionally on his paying assessment for 2 years. Thus the appellants mortgage right is extinguished and consequently he has no right to obtain possession of the land.

The case coming on for appeal Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Justice Batty remanded it fo findings on the following issues.

(1) Has the respondent No. 1 by availing himself of his position as Khateder gained an advantage in derrogation of the rights of the appellant or otherwise by his conduct, created an equity in favour of the appellant.

(2) If so, is Appellant entitled to any and what relief, These findings were answered in the negative by the District Judge, Nasik. Their Lordships after hearing both counsels confirmed the decree of the Lower Appellate Court with costs.

POLICE COURT.

TRAMWAY FRAUDS CASE.

Trial of Perrett.

ON Tuesday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, further hearing was resumed of the case in which Superintendent Sloane and Inspector Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Thomas William Perrett, lately Assistant Superintendent in the employ of Messrs. J. G. White and Company, contractors for the work of re-laying the Tramway Track in Bombay, with abetment of criminal breach of trust in respect of three sums of money, to wit, Rs. 3,654-8, Rs. 5,701 and Rs. 6,615.

Mr. Weldon, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, appeared for Mr. James Walker, who represented Messrs. J. G. White and Co. ; Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleaders, instructed by Messrs. Khanderao, Laud and Mehta, Solicitors, defended the accused. Mr. Lang, barrister-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Tramway Company and Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, barrister-at-law, on behalf of Reginald Tyler and C. Hannabuss.

Mr. C. H. Hannaquss, further cross examined by Mr. Wadia, said it was the duty of the accused to see through the sectional officers that the materials were supplied and to see that they got chits. Witness was not in a position to deny that the accused received chits for the materials supplied. Supposing the sectional officers combined with the contractors to defraud the Company and handed fabricated chits to the accused, the latter would have no opportunity of finding it out. The only thing which the accused could have done with regard to the quantity of material supplied was to check the bills with the chits and to see that they corresponded with one another. He could also have checked his accounts by measuring the materials. Chits should have been supplied to the office every week, as the bills were paid every week. When the bills were presented most of the material would be under ground. It was the duty of the sectional officers to see what material was delivered and to produce the chits. It was their duty in the first instance to see that the chits corresponded with the materials supplied. There was a very large number of chits. Mr. Macroski did not charge witness with being a party to the fraud. He asked witness for no explanation with regard to accounts. He asked only Mr. Tyler in witness's presence. Witness had no conversation with Mr. Macroski with regard to the alleged fraud. Witness did not tell him that Mr. Defolz and the sectional officers were responsible for the materials. It was not witness's duty to check the materials. He could not say whether it was Mr. Tyler's duty. Mr. Tyler has delegated his duties to the accused. In the first instance it was Mr. Tyler's duty. Mr. Tyler was supervising the work outside. Daily, weekly and monthly reports were sent by the sectional officers to the office. They related to labour items only. The reports did not come to witness, but to the accused and Mr. Defoltz. Mr. Tyler would see them in the ordinary course. Mr. Tyler used to make his reports himself and sent them home. He did not prepare them from the reports of the sectional officers. It was Mr. Tyler's duty to send home actual figures of the total cost every month, but he omitted to do so for two or three months. He made his final report when the work was finished. He omitted to send reports in April and May. Witness did not know that the accused wanted to resign in April last. He did not know that he actually sent in his resignation in May. Witness kept a distribution journal in the office. It contained the cost incurred and paid through the office each month. The book was kept with the object of keeping a check on the cost incurred from time to time. Mr. Tyler used to see the book occasionally. Witness had three clerks, but it was not their duty to check bills. There was a rule of the office that all orders for materials were to be in a book on printed forms with counterfoils signed by Mr. Tyler. There was such a practice in England but under altered conditions it was not followed in Bombay. Witness never informed the accused as to the amounts paid from week to week to any of the contractors. The accused had the means of knowing the toal cost of the work from time to time as he saw the bills before they came to witness. The accused could have looked at the book at any time he chose. But witness did not think he looked at the books. When the accused left the service they did not go through my accounts.

Mr. Pestonji D. Maheluxmiwalla, assistant to the managing director of the Bombay Tramway Company, produced an agreement entered into by the Company with Teju Kaya for the supply of material. Teju Kaya supplied 3962 brass of material. In addition that Gibbons and Co. supplied 182 brass of small metal.

Mr. Reginald Tyler examined by Mr. Dunlop, said he came to Bombay on the 5th January 1906. The first thing he then did was to look for the stores and godowns, and superintend the delivery of materials coming from different parts of the world. His duties as construction superintendant in Bombay were to generally supervise the work and engage supervisers and assistants. He was entrusted with the banking account at the Chartered Bank of Messrs. J. G. White and Co. When funds were required he used to requisiton monthly from London. He operated on the firm's account. When the materials were supplied by the contractors they were to be checked by the accused, who had to certify to the correct quantity of the material delivered and to initial the bills certifying them to be correct. Witness selected the accused about the end of February. At that time they were working only in one place, viz, near the Wellington Fountain. Much work was not done then. The work was actually commenced on the 22nd or 23rd February, When witness selected the accused, the latter said he had been an engineer on railway work in England under Perry and Co., London South West Railway Bournemouth Corporation, Public Works of India, and the Improvement Trust. Witness told the accused what his duties could be. He was to superintend all the outside work, to order material when required, to order carts necessary to carry out the work, to see that each cartman was supplied with a form that was used by daily cartmen and to see that the sectional officers had those forms filled up &c., The accused was responsible for the quantity of materials as witness had handed over that department to him, The accused arranged for the supply of materials by contractors. Witness was not conversant with the language of the country. The accused spoke two or three languages very well, Mr. Hanabuss' duty were the general routine of the contractor's office—to check extensions of the bills, and to send in and keep all the account books. Witness was shown the three bills in respect of which the accused was charged. He said he drew cheques on seeing the accused's initials in the bills in the corner. He took this as a guarantee that they were correct. Before witness got those bills he never heard of the contractor Mahomed Khan Chandkhan. He had no reason to believe that the materials mentioned in the bills were supplied by any other the one mentioned in them. He would not have signed the cheques if Mahomed Khan had said that he had not supplied those materials.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-day.

A CASE OF GRIEVOUS HURT.

Mr. P. H. DASTUR, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, disposed of a case in which Budhe Rangari and four others were charged under section 325 of the I. P. Code, with causing grievous hurt to one Khialiram Malkand, some time in November last. The fact of the case have already been reported. The complainant was so grievously assaulted by the accused, all Hindus, that at one time his life was in a precarious condition and his dying deposition had to be taken. However, he recovered from that dangerous condition, though his sight was partially impaired. Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Boyce, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Kaji and, Tyaballi, barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Kotwall, pleader defended the accused. The accused, in their defence, tried to prove the *alibi*.

His Worship, in delivering his judgment in the case, reviewed at great length the evidence of the witnesses, both for the complainant and the defendants. His Worship could not disbelieve the positive evidence of each of the prosecution witnesses, that the accused before the Court were concerned in the "Maramari." On the whole, therefore, it was established to the Court's satisfaction that all the five accused took part in the assault and they had caused grievous hurt to the complainant. In the Court's opinion they were guilty of the offence. His Worship ordered each of the accused to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment and ordered Nos. 1 and 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 30 and the rest to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each. Out of the fine, the complainant was awarded Rs. 50 as compensation, whose injuries were very severe and whose vision was slightly impaired.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Long Causes.

611-05—Mirza and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Caseum vs N C Macleod—Manwulla and P
129-06—Tyabji D and Co—Vullubhdas Khmji vs Cullisey Jairam and others—Dikshit D and S
644-02—Little and Co—Thomas Joseph Strangman vs Luckmidas Harilal and others—Chitnes and M
151-04—Tyabji D and Co—Shridhar Gopinath vs Pragnaram Shankerpersad and another—Hiralal and T
211-94—Hir lal and T Goverdhandas Hurprasad vs Shridham Gopinath—Tyabji D and Co.
160-01—Wadia G and Co—Kanji Hunsraj vs Kesservahu widow—Edgelow and W
581-04—Madhavji and K—Velbai vs Cullianji Syngjibhai and others Bhaishanker K and G and Little and Co
57-01—Tyabji D and Co—Sukhanand Gurumukhrai and others vs Chandrabhow Mohanlal and others—Payne and Co
686-05—Maganlal J and G Krishnaji M Joojee vs Haji Ismail Hassam and others—Payne and Co
100-06—Payne and Co—N E Macleod vs vs Hormusji Nuserwanjit Ghesta and others—Thakurdas and Co
307-06—Payne and Co—Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed and others—vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Seervai and others—Khunderao S and L
398-04—Little and Co—Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal vs Khimji Jairam Naronji—Thakurdas and Co

Before The Hon Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

687-05—Matubhoy J and M—Champsey Cooverji vs Jethabhai Nursey—Wadia G and Co—Part heard.
435-05—Mulla and M—Dhunjibhai Raghoo and another vs Meheraliy Meraj and another—Tyabji D and Co

For hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

96-91—Kanga and Co—Dayal Mowji Cullianji vs Nenbai widow and others—Little and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Summary Suit for hearing in Chambers.

663-06—Ardesir H D and Co—Rudhakison Govindram vs Mir Hussonally Mir Abdoolally.

For Judgment.

13-06—In person—Poma Dongra and another vs William Gillespie

Testamentary Suits

12-05—Smetham B and N—Narayen Kashinath vs Harischandra Pandharinath—Tyabji D and Co.
13-06—Chitnis and M—Moroba Dhanji and others vs Harischand Gopal—In person
14-06—Mirza and M—Vithalji Meghjee and another vs Valji Toolshi—Hiralal and T

Long Causes.

593-05—Little and Co—The Bombay Cloth Market Co Ld vs Jugonnath Dewji—Mirza and M
135-06—Madhawji and K—Gordhandas Morarji vs Mehran Manladian and another
271-03—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Metha vs Diaramdas Jinabhai and others—Ardesir H D and Co
646-06—Maganlal J and G—Rewabai widow vs Jenabai Alias Latyabhanabai—Bicknell M and R
317-05—6—Little and Co—Wishwanath Wassodeoji vs Hasranalli Mahomedali—Ardishir H D and Co
481-05—Raghavaya and B Mulshanker Pitamber and another vs Leonard R Donse—Mehta S and L
528-05—Smetham B and N—Balkrissondas Thakurdas vs Tricumdas Thakurdas and another—Mirza and M R and B
611-05—Khunderao S and L—Kallias Cullianji vs Kallidas Ramji—Captain and V
736-05—Mirza and M—Shaik Hoosein Shaik Mohamed and another vs Zohrabibi widow—Mehta and S

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. STEAMER "DUFFERIN."

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Dufferin, under the command of Commander H. S. Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 6th January and called at Madras in route. She brought the following details :—

From Rangoon 1, officer, 5 warrant officers, 3 women, and 12 children R. G. A. ; 1 officer, 107 men Devons Regt; 1 officer and 190 men, East Yorks ; 2, officers, 1 lady, 152 men 1 woman and 4 children, King's Own; 117 men, 2 women and 3 children, Middlesex Regiment ; 4 men and 1 woman, 52nd Co, R. G. A ; and 7 followers. And from Madras 1 officer, 1 lady Ord. Dept ; Warrant officers and 17 men. 2nd Cheshire Regiment.

On the 15th December last the "Dufferin" encountered a cyclonic disturbance on her way from Madras to Rangoon, and thereby arrived at the latter port twenty-four hours late. She left Madras on the afternoon of the 14th December, and on the following morning at about 3 30 a.m. suddenly a heavy sea struck the ship, when she was in latitude 13-2 N. and Longitude 82 16 ° E. in, consequence of which 12 native Lascars who were sleeping on the deck, more or less seriously injured and several European troops also received injuries, but fortunately nobody died. Owing to the cyclonic weather the course of the vessel was altered about eighty-two and half miles out. The barometer reading at 3 a. m., was 29·60 and an hour later 29·57 at its lowest. When the Barometer commenced rising the course was then set to Table Island. During the prevalance of the whether, the vessel was pitching and rolling heavily owing to the heavy seas striking on the vessel. Heavy damage was done to the vessel during the storm, especially to the fore part of the vessel which was partially repaired at Calcutta, and the remainder will be done in Bombay. The disturbance was due to volcanic eruption near Chaduba Island which resulted in the upheaval of a new Island.

The following are the names of the officers :—

FROM RANGOON.

Major and Mrs Haughton's, King's Own
Capt Wilson East Yorks
Lieut Raymond, Essex Regt
Lieut C C Marshall, 1st King's Own
Lieut Pilles, R G A
Lieut Marshall, Devons Regt
Capt Carmichael, R A M C
Mrs Halland

FROM MADRAS.

Capt Mrs and Miss Splane, Ord Dept.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN THE NEW DOCK.

A LOCOMOTIVE, with four wagons loaded with stone, was yesterday going down an incline on the north end of the New Dock, Bombay, now under construction. Unfortunately it accidentally collided with a steam-crane, which was derailed and two persons named Hussan Umrao and Tukaram Rama, both aged about twenty-six, were thrown into a ditch twenty-five feet deep. Another labourer Ragboo Vithu, who was working in the ditch below was also seriously injured. The three were taken to the G. T. Hospital, where it was learnt that they had received both internal and external injuries. However, Tukaram died of his injuries, a short time after his admittance into the Hospital. It is said that the engine attached to the stoneloaded waggons, was driven for the first time yesterday by one Currimkhan Noorkhan. It is alleged that the load was not in excess, and notwithstanding that the engine's brakes were hard on and one of the wagon wheels spragged, the engine became uncontrollable.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

H. M. THE AMIR'S VISIT.

The *Praja Bandhu* writes :—The importance that H. M. the Amir of Afghanistan and the peculiar position of his dominions command at our hands would, if reduced to money value, amount to an annual subsidy of several lacs of rupees, and as the money goes out of the Indian pockets it is felt by us more appreciably than by any one else. Of late we are being told that times have altered considerably during the past two years, and owing to the shifting of positions in the East, H. M. the Amir and his dominions have somewhat declined in their former importance. Be this as it may, we shall not hesitate to extend a cheerful hand of welcome to our friend and neighbour. We do not affect to read into the visit any great political significance, for the only new result worth attention that the latest Cabul Mission achieved was the alteration of the title of His Highness prefixed to the Amir into that of His Majesty and the Mission was reported to have been quite successful and to have come up to the most sanguine expectations entertained about its work. There has lately been fresh talk about the adjustment of financial relations between England and India on an equitable basis, and it would be interesting to regard the visit of His Majesty from that point of view. With our knowledge of the fact that the Shah of Persia was entertained in London at the expense of India, we must look upon it as quite a foregone conclusion that the ruler of Afghanistan will be feted in India at her expense.

HOW "HIS HIGHNESS" BECAME "HIS MAJESTY."

A correspondent writes as follows as to the evolution of the Amir from "His Highness" to "His Majesty ":—As to the telegram relating to "Your Majesty" there is this to be said that it is dated the 1st January and that the Viceroy's Notification and the Programme drawn up by the Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Provinces are both dated the 31st December. It is therefore fairly certain that these two official documents had nothing to do with any protest the Amir might have made with respect to his being styled "Your Highness." There was hardly time for him to have learnt the contents of these documents and for any action he chose to take upon it being communicated to the King-Emperor. All the same now that we have seen what the Amir is like and the general tenor of his behaviour to all and sundry and that if there was a man in the world that thought something of himself it is the ruler of Afghanistan. I think it is by no means drawing on our imagination if we were to believe that the question of how the Amir was to be addressed has been the subject of discussion in high quarters both in India and in England and that the King-Emperor's telegram was the first indication that any definite conclusion was arrived at. Up till New Year's Day the official and non-official world were quite in the dark as to this matter, but this telegram has cleared the atmosphere of doubt and the almost certain risk of an offence being given where none was meant. The Government of India has now notified that wherever a salute is given 31 guns are to be fired. Such was the case when he arrived at Peshawar. The escort that usually accompanies him when he goes out to any function gives him the royal salute.

DR. CUTHBERT HALL'S LECTURES.

The *Indian Spectator* discourses :—It must be a matter of no small pride to the people of the East that Dr. Hall has enlisted himself among the witnesses to the "Elements of Sublimity in the Oriental Consciousness." With a truly American sweep of sympathy and vision the Haskell lecturer takes note of all that is beautiful and noble in the products of the human mind, irrespectively of meridian and latitude. He has full sympathy with our aspirations for national unity, for social betterment, for equal opportunities, and for the advancement of popular virtue and happiness. The elements of sublimity in the oriental consciousness, which have left a deep impression upon the broad-minded thinker and eloquent lecturer, are the contemplative life, the realisation of the Unseen, the aspiration towards Ultimate Being, and the reverence for the past. How can any Christian—follower of an Oriental Teacher as he is—help cherishing a profound regard for much that has inspired the mind and actuated the heart of the East? There is one element of sublimity which we would add to the learned Doctor's list. It is the sacrifice which is involved in the aspiration towards Ultimate Being. That word "sacrifice" has had different associations in different countries and at different times. What is called the ascetic ideal of the East is an ideal of sacrifice. With the sacrifice of the fleshly incarnation the spirit flies to the great Source from which it came with its mission into the world.

RACIAL PREFERENCES.

The *Indu Prakash* writes thus against racial preferences on the part of Government :—Let us hope that in spite of the eagerness of all of us to welcome every effort of Government to give to the Mahomedans their due whether in the direction of honours and titles or in that of high appointments, the time is not approaching when a united and determined stand shall have to be made against considerations of merit being entirely subordinated to those of distribution per race on numerical calculations. It has been seriously alleged that in spite of well-qualified Mahomedan gentlemen there are provinces in which, owing to one cause or another, the Mahomedans are not getting a share of Government patronage proportional to the ratio of their total strength as a community to the entire population. If so this is an evil which no time should be lost in eradicating by drastic measures. But merit and proper qualification must always be the first requisite essential in any attempts at equitable distribution of this kind, at least in regard to recruitment of public services.

MR. R. KNIGHT AND THE AHMEDABAD BAR.

The *Praja Bandhu* remarks:—It was quite in the fitness of things that the members of the local Bar should give an evening party as they did on last Monday at the Guzrat Club to Mr. R. Knight, our popular District Judge, prior to his leaving this city to take charge of his new office in Sind. Mr. Knight during the past two years and a half that he was in our midst was by his work able to give entire satisfaction to the Bar as well as to the public, and it is but bare truth to say that for some time past we have not had a Judge like him. It is thus natural that there should be a general feeling of regret at the departure of a conscientious and able Judge like Mr. Knight from our midst. There is one consolation however in this connection, viz., that his sterling worth is being gradually recognized by the higher authorities, and we hope his present appointment as Judicial Commissioner in Sind is but a stepping stone to and an earnest of still higher honours.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

The *Kaiser—i—Hind* discourses on the year's Municipal Budget :—At the meeting of the Corporation on Thursday last, the Chairman of the Standing Committee expounded the municipal budget for the coming official year. In the most optimistic terms imaginable he informed his colleagues that the revenue estimates were of so cheerful and hopeful a character that he would not hesitate to call the budget a "prosperity budget." And straightway he pronounced his unqualified benedictions on it and in the bargain eulogised in glowing terms the Municipal Commissioner, for having been able not only to present such a prosperous budget but to reduce taxation on House property ! With the Chairman the Budget was a budget of rosewater, and kisses. He was so enthused for the time being that there seemed to be no limit to the sprinkling of his particular rosewater, let alone the sweet kisses, on the devoted head of the Commissioner ! Was he not going to have six months' leave of absence after a year of hard work ? And was it not right and proper, as the spokesman of the statutory Committee, specially entrusted with the financial stewardship of the Municipality, to give him this happy "send off," so to say, in return for the largesses he had proposed to bestow on the taxpayers, thanks to the fat budget ! Mr. Jaffurbhoy however conveniently forgot that all the credit of the prosperity of the Municipal treasury was due more to the late Commissioner, Mr. Harvey, than to Mr. Sheppard. It is in reality the case of the one cooking the dish and the other coolly eating it.

THE FACTORY LABOUR COMMITTEE.

The *Rast Goftar* finds fault with the mode of enquiry adopted by the Factory Labour Committee and says :—Mr. C. Dorabji Panday, whose treatise on Cotton Mill Labour in India we reviewed in our last issue, rightly deplores the reticence of our Mill-owners Association with reference to the Commission which is appointed with Sir Hamilton Smith as its head. The Committee is composed of members who have no special knowledge of the conditions of factory labour in Inda, and it is left to a member of Parliament to take up the question and to draw the attention of the Secretary of State to the defective formation of the Committee. Sir Charles Schwann asked Mr. Morley in the House of Commons to consider the advisability of appointing an Indian gentleman on the Committee with an experience of questions relating to mill labour in India. Mr. Morley put off the wise suggestion of the honourable member by stating that the knowledge and experience gained by Sir H. Smith in his administration of the English Factory Laws would help him to investigate into questions concerning the management of Indian factories, the Committee have done little beyond publishing a Press communique advising the public that they have commenced work from 21st ultimo, and inviting all interested parties to submit their evidence. The public are so far kept in utter darkness about the proceedings of the Committee, and no reports have yet been supplied to the Press, either as regards the names of the witnesses who have been examined or with respect to the evidence which has been taken. The subject is so closely associated with the welfare and well-being of thousands of operatives employed in factory labour that, it must be confessed in all conscience, this method of prosecuting inquiry is open to severe censure.

WE hear with regret that Major Baynes, D. A. A G., Bombay, Captain Meyer, R. E., and Mrs. Meyer having been bitten by a pet dog, which subsequently developed systems of rabies have been urged to proceed to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli for treatment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENC

The steamer Petronia, 3154 tons, captain T neck, arrived in harbour yesterday, from via Singapore with a general cargo.

The steamer Benledi, 2508 tons, captain J will sail to day for Antwerp and Hull, with a cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage, 3581 captain I Black, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, capt W Moxon, will sail to day for Persian Gulf via ports and Karachi, with a general cargo and

The F. Rubattino, S N Co's steamer Capri, 2717 captain G Belsito, will sail to-day for Hongkong a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2041 tons captain J Cringan, sailed yesterday for Calcutta coast ports with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3139 tons, captain R G Dogge, arrived in harbour on the 15th from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal and paint.

The Hansa Line steamer Moltkefels, 3110 tons, captain K Schwarz, arrived in harbour yesterday Hamburg via Antwerp, with a general cargo and explosives.

The steamer Umsinga, 1895 tons, captain Robertson, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Cox, Miss Rogers, Miss Malliday, Mrs Mass and 4 boys, Mrs Dowell and child.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, captain J T Hirst arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr H Clements, Mr F F Gauze, Mr and Mrs Macmeechas, Jamadar Gunputrao Sonawale 4 natives and a number of deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin......Comdr Black ....R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine......Capt James ....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook ....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone ...Comdr Luck.................R I Marine
Taree Torpedo Boats ....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Jan. 16.

Clan Ross	1655	Harris	F Muir & Co
Clan Alpine	2283	Green	F Muir & Co
Foyle	2080	Barnes	
Goalpara	1351	Morrison	M M & Co
Hosence	993	Jenkins	B & P S N Co
Ilford	2789	Mckerlin	
Linga	928	Rickford	M Mackenzie & Co
Lhasa	941	Hirst	M M & Co
Mablegaard	1794	Weig	E Latham & Co
Malta	3899	Peters	P & O Co
Madura	1273	Elton	M M & Co
Moltkefels	3110	Schwarz	Glade & Co
Okara	3439	Dogge	M M & Co
Petronica	3154	Smiltneck	
Rewa		Mann	Transport
Shanjehan	2569	Davison	Shah S N Co
Scindia	2?50	Reddock	M M & Co
Simooni	2372	Rowe	
Sirdhana		Farquharson	M M & Co
Tolv	741	Angec	F F Campbell & Co
Upada	3382	Buckirck	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Jan. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Clant Gran	2504	Alexander	A'werp	20-1	F Muir & Co
B	City of Carthage	3581	Black	K'chi	17-1	K Nixon & Co
C&R	Benledi	2508	Potter	Antwerp	17-1	T Morrison & Co
D&E	Delhi	4733	Andrews	Shanghai	22-1	P & O Co
F	Crewe Hall	2693	Perry	Antwerp	24-1	K Nixon & Co
G	Kenilworth	3769	McClelland		19-1	T Morrison & Co
H	Bundesrath	1325	Grewe	Mauritius	18-1	A Stranlos
M	Oceana	3504	Hayward	Stream	16-1	P & O Co
N	Bucrania	2393	Keasley	Mostyn Dsp	17-1	R A Willis
O	William Storrs	2324	Hill	M'tius	16-1	B & P S N Co
P	Amaryllis	2387	Lash	A'werp	20-1	T Morrison & Co
Q	Sirocco	2249	Owen	Avonmouth	18-1	Ralli Bros
Q	Hindoo	3595	Jones	Hull		N F F Muir & Co

Offside O

Monsoori	1735	Hannah	Jedda	19-1	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Indravati	512	Fakera	M'lore	18-1	Bo S N Co
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Massilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	19-1	W & A G & Co
3	City of Karachi	3743	Soow	L'pool	19-1	K Nixon & Co
5	Broodgarth	2974	Bowell	M'lles	19-1	T Morrison & Co
6	Singapore	2746	Williams	Hull	15-1	T Morrison & Co
7	D Balduino	2031	Costa	Genoa	15-1	F R S N Co
7	Zlania	2138	Clare	Dunkirk	26-1	F Muir & Co
8	Capri	2718	Belsito	Shanghai	17-1	F Crocco
9	Colombo Maru	2929	Homma	Kobe	19-1	N Y Kaisha
12	Caledonia	3329	Toque	London	19-1	P & O Co
14	Baron Balfour	2352	Bridger	H'burg	18-1	K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
15	Okara s	Dogge	Calcutta, Jan 3
16	Lhasa s	Hirst	Karachi, Jan 14
	R I M S Dufferin	Black	Rangoon, Jan 6
	Moltkefels s	Schwarz	Hamburg, Dec 15
	Petronia s	Smiltneck	Vladivostock, Dec 1

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Florida s	Herry	Genoa
	Singapore s	Williams	Hull, &c
	Hohenfels s	Relbo	Hamburg, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kola, Moxon, for Persian Gulf
„ City of Carthage, Black, for Karachi
„ Benledi, Potters, for Antwerp, &c
„ Capri, Belsito, for Hongkong

The steamer Clan Ross, for Antwerp, &c began to load yesterday :—

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel	From
8	Clan Ranald	Liverpool
10	Prome	Cocanada
11	Teesta	Straits
12	Clan Mackinnon	Coast
12	Binudara	Calcutta
14	Tara	Rangoon
14	Dilwara	Calcutta

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, January 17.

1 The Squadron will Parade at the Riding School a 7-30 a m punctually on Tuesday the 22nd Instant.

Dress—Review Order, White, Carbine and Sword.

New Members Khaki.

2 The Salsette Detachment will Parade at the Santa Cruz Flats on Tuesday the 22nd instant at 6-45 a m punctually, to take part in a field day with the 113th Bombay Infantry.

Dress—Khaki, with rifles and haversacks.

3 The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing on Saturday afternoon next the 19th instant from 3 p.m.

Train leaves Church Gate Station 2-45 p m

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, January 17.

423 Detail—To-day Thursday the 17th instant.

Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 4-15 p m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, Forage Caps.

Friday the 18th Instant.

Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p m.

Dress—Drill order plain clothes.

424 Musketry—The Rifle Range of the 113th Infantry at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily. Train leaves Colaba at 6-15 a m.

425 Transfer—No 3391 Lce Sergt L Carroll is transferred from "C" to "F" Company with effect from this date.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 17.

128 DRILLS.

No 1 Co—To-day Thursday the 17th instant.

45 Aiming Rifle Practice, at the Old Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder at 7 a.m.

Dress—Khaki.

No 2 Co—To-day Thursday the 17th instant.

6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort at 9 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

129 INSTRUCTIONS

There will be instructions for Gun Layers and D R F specialists of No 1 and 2 Co's at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder at 7-30 a m daily.

Thursday and Saturday excepted.

131 CORPS PARADE

Saturday the 19th instant

1" Aiming Rifle Practice for No 1 and 2 Companies at Middle Ground Fort.

Parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p m.

Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p m.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

132 RIFLE MEETING.

The following Matches will be shot off at Santa Cruz on Sunday next the 20th instant :—

Match III 200 and 500 yards.
Match IV Disappearing target 200 yards
Match V 300 and 400 yards.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. A.

WE'RE
TOO BUSY
MAKING
DHARIWAL
PURE WOOL
MATERIALS
TO SAY
MUCH
ABOUT THEM.

But let our samples speak for themselves, they will convince you more than all we could possibly say in their favour. They will prove to you that our materials are really worth buying, being honest Pure Wool throughout.

They are unsurpassed for strength, durability and wearing properties.

Clothing for your Servants is probably under consideration just now and you should see our samples before you place your orders.

Our materials will last longer than any other makes you may have tried.

Don't delay but send for samples to-day to the Manager, Dept. 4

THE NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

PETROL.
SHELL BRAND
IMPORTED BY THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,
AGENTS:
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'
SHIP CHANDLERS' STORE,
DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICES
BEYOND
COMPARE.
In point of Beauty and Cheapness
OF OUR
XMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS
and CALENDERS,
nobody can beat us.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
56 ESPLANADE ROAD,
FORT.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED, WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABL AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3082.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed
Correspondence invited.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65. Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

SCOTTISH MISSION INDUSTRIES COMPANY, LD.
EAST STREET, POONA.
Stationers, Printers, Bookbinders.
SPECIALITIES:—
"THISTLE" & "EMPIRE" NOTE,
LETTER, & FOOLSCAP PAPERS.
Full Range of Samples, with prices on application.
Carriage paid on orders of Rs. 10 and upwards to Bombay.

NOTIFICATION.

ADVANCE IN PRICES.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increased cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

INCREASE IN PRICE.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
Standard Sympathetic Indian Cottage Piano, Rs. 780 increased to Rs. 825.
On the deferred system. For 12 months Rs. 71 per month, increased to Rs. 75. For 24 months Rs. 38-12 per month, increased to Rs. 41.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano Rs. 1,200, increased to Rs. 1,275.
On the deferred system. For 12 months Rs. 109, increased to Rs. 117. For 24 months Rs. 59-4, increased to Rs. 64.
For Further particulars please apply to
THE SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO. Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WHY NOT GET RID
OF THAT
OLD PIANO
Which has seen its best days and is now rather a source of annoyance than of pleasure?

S. ROSE & Co.,
GIVE THE BEST VALUE
for such an instrument, in exchange for a Good Piano which will satisfy your artistic requirements, and win. your approval for absolute reliability.

S. ROSE & Co, have the best selection of Pianos in India, and supply on special terms for Cash, for Hire, or on the Easy Payment System,

FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

SHARMA'S INKS
BLUE BLACK,
COPYING, &c., &c.,
less than half the Price of foreign makes.
For Samples, &c., ADDRESS:—
SHARMA, P. C. LABORATORY
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities) arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to-subscribers.

ENTERIC,
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for
Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE'
SCOTCH WHISKY
Sold Everywhere.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1907.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

ALL the German political parties are now engaged in furious electoral drum-beating. Great confusion is the result, rendering it impossible to predict with any degree of certainty the verdict of the country. Even, however, should that be given in a sense adverse to the views of the Kaiser and his Chancellor, it has to be remembered that Germany is not a constitutional country in which the existence of the Government is staked upon the result of a general election and that, should the latter be regarded as unsatisfactory by the Government, there is nothing to prevent it from again dissolving Parliament. There is only one Imperial Minister, the Imperial Chancellor, but that permanent governing factors are the Emperor and the Federal Council, whereas th Reichstag, the third factor, can always be dissolved if it does not agree with the other two. It seems pretty certain that scarcely anybody in Germany believes that the proposal of the Centre, adopted by the Reichstag, to curtail the vote for South-West Africa by £450,000 was the real cause of the dissolution which as the organs of the Centre party put it, was either a hasty ill-considered measure, or based upon insufficient information from the colony. In support of the latter view the Centrists point that the news just received of the complete surrender of the Bondelzwarts tribe received a few days ago from South-West Africa, declaring that it affords ample justification of their proposal to reduce the colonial vote. The surrender of the Bondelzwart tribe and Hottentots, the originators of the rising and the staunchest fighters, would really appear to mark the end of the war, and the reduction of the German forces would no longer be dangerous. No longer can the Government raise the khaki issue, and in that was its only hope of securing a tractable Reichstag, and the opinion of competent observers now is that the Social Democrats will secure many new seats, that the Catholic Centre Party is unshakeable and that Prince von Bulow will resign when he has to face a Reichstag far more rebellious than the last. The meat famine, the Colonial atrocities, even the history of the police persecution of the Captain of Koepenick, the unsatisfactory course of German foreign policy, and dislike of the Emperor's impetuous outbursts will all militate against the success of the candidates of those parties on which the Government is wont to rely. This now is made much of in certain influential journals.

One paper voices the prevailing impression in vivacious terms. It says German prestige is vanished. There is a universal belief that "the sun of the Chancellor is setting. Complaints are rife concerning personal government, mistakes of our diplomacy and the isolation of Germany. Pamphlets and articles are being directed against the Emperor and ridicule is being cast upon the Chancellor. The nation demands a more liberal government," and it asks, "Is Imperial Germany to be last stronghold of reaction?" The advisers of the Emperor are represented as asking His Majesty to reflect that the Centre party is becoming Democratic with alarming rapidity, while the Conservative elements are being thrust into the background. Their aims are no longer those of the Conservatives and the latter can no longer march with them. The Clerical Centre represents 20,000 Catholics out of the total population of 56,000,000 and prevent the German Empire from taking its proper place in the vanguard of progress. In this connection the Government is reproached with undue subservience to the Centre in the past. It must be observed, however, that even the formation of a workable coalition of Conservatives, National Liberals, and Radicals—of which there seems to be small chance at present—would afford no guarantee of the policy of the Government being more liberal than it was regarding the anti-liberal measures supported by the National Liberals. At present the state of affairs is rather chaotic as in many constituencies Radicals are opposing National Liberals and Conservatives and reckoning upon the support of the Social Democrats.

◆

FIFTY YEARS AGO. THE late Sir James Fergusson, who has met so tragic an end in the earthquake at Kingston, Jamaica, was only seventy-four years of age, but he was old enough to remember having accompanied his mother in her trips about the streets of Edinburgh in her Sedan chair. Edinburgh, in those days, was still the fashionable meeting place of the north, and the Scottish aristocracy had their town houses in Edinburgh, just as the Irish nobles clung to Merrion Square, Dublin, and the lords of the West Country to Exeter. Walking on a terrace five miles from Edinburgh at six years old, Sir James heard the guns of the Castle firing, and his mother told him they were for the accession of the young Queen Victoria. At eight, Sir James came to London for the first time with his father and mother in July, 1840, to be put to school at Cheam, and was shown the sights of the town. They made the journey in a steamer from Granton. They went to Harrow, and the boy made out his father's name cut on the panels of the old school, and heard his recollections of Byron. The boy also saw the new houses of Parliament in building, the walls but a yard or two above the ground in which he was destined to live off and on during half a century. For his first Christmas holidays Sir James was taken in a post-chaise to London, by train as far as Lancaster, which took from 9 a. m. to 6 p.m. then by mail and coach to Kilmarnock in Ayrshire—a journey of which the cold is well-remembered. Next year the school went one day to Sutton and lined the road to see the Queen and Prince Albert pass in an open carriage with four posthorses on their way from Brighton to London. In 1845 Sir James went to Rugby and was placed in a form in which at first he sat beside Mr. Goschen and the late Lord Shaftesbury. Goschen soon went ahead of all his school chums, as he did later on at Oxford. Dr. Tait, afterwards Dean of Calisle, Bishop of London, and Archbishop of Canterbury, was then Head Master. At seventeen years of age Sir James succeeded his father in the baronetcy. He went to Oxford but left in 1851, on receiving a Commission in the Grenadier Guards. In February, 1854, when on foreign leave in Italy, he was recalled by telegraph, and found himself drafted into the 3rd service battalion. He had made the best speed possible home, posting from Florence to Padua, then to Venice, steamer to Trieste, posting to Leibach, rail to Vienna (where he dined with the British Ambassador, Lord Westmorland), on by Berlin and Cologne (a little north of which the train was run into and smashed on a snowy night), arriving to London early in the morning, after seven days travelling. He had just time to get into uniform and join his new battalion to be inspected with the 1st Coldstreams in Wellington Barracks by Prince Albert.

After six weeks at Malta, six at Scutari, and three months in Bulgaria, where they had many sad losses from Asiatic cholera, the regiment sailed from Varna in the grand procession of the allied fleets to the Crimea, and they took part in the campaign and the long winter siege, in which the brigade of Guards suffered heavily. Though it had been heavily reinforced after Inkerman, by the end of February it only mustered about 300 all told, fit for duty, and those very gaunt. During his service in the Crimea Sir James' old friend, Col. Hunter Blair, who was both his Colleague and M. P. in Scotland, died of his wounds and Sir James was elected in his stead. He could not, of course, return to England, as they had barely an officer for each company left, but in the following summer, being transferred to a home battalion, he took his seat at the age of twenty-three. Lord Palmerston was Premier, popular, ready, witty, debonair; Lord John Russell, experienced *ruse*, influential; Sir James Graham, a man of stately presence, a most graceful and weighty speaker; Disraeli, not yet attained to public confidence nor receiving the undivided support of his party, but eloquent, quick of fence, and never daunted. Sir James always admired and treated with respect Lord John Russell and Cobden; Gladstone and other Peelites aloof and smarting from the defeat of the coalition Government; Sidney Herbert, handsome and earnest; Cornwal Lewis weighty and respected but a very dull speaker; Roebuck, a sickly figure, incisive in speech, with a tongue full of gall; Bright and Cobden, Lord Robert Cecil and Cairns fast making their reputations; Horsman, Augustus Stafford, Bernal Osborne; Tommy Duncombe, a dandy, witty Radical, devoted to Palmerston; George Cavendish Bentinck ("Big Ben"), always gibing Disraeli from below the gangway and cursing "that Jew" Sir W. Jolliffe and Colonel Taylor, the whips, and Hayter, the astute Patronage Secretary. It was said that the strength of the Government party lay in their Agent, who, being asked what was the best sort of candidate for a borough, said: "A low church lord of loose principles; and the Irish party, nick-named "the Pope's Brass Band" with some brilliant speakers such as Moore and Maguire. Of all the great men who were Sir James' contemporaries then only as many as can be counted on the fingers of one hand are left. The most notable of them, and the only one we can think of now, is the Duke of Devonshire, then Mr. Cavendish, a young Under Secretary of State for War.

◆

THE DRAMA IN BOMBAY. The recent dramatic season in Bombay, at all events as regards the more serious fare presented, must be acknowledged a very fair success. Several new plays—two of which, still running, are nearing their anniversary in London—have been put on and a selection of old favourites have filled the programme. Indian exigencies compel, what we think is somewhat of a mistake, the production of a fresh play every night; though the two successes of the past dramatic year, "Raffles" and "His House in Order" were repeated—the one by special request and the former on account of the illness of the actress who was to have played 'Mercia' in the "Sign of the Cross." A good deal of disappointment was caused by the non-performance of Mr. Barrie's delightful fantasy, "The Admirable Crichton," and no good reason assigned for the substitution of another play—which seems rather a pity, as the piece produced in its stead was neither new nor, from an artistic point of view, particularly worthy. Taken on the whole, the Bandmann Comedy Company achieved the greatest success in "Raffles," "His House in Order,"—All-of-a-sudden Peggy" and "Leah Kleschna; although the last named play was thought too serious for Bombay audiences. No one can doubt its interest or the excellence of the moral it contains, but even in London with such famous artists, as Miss Lena Ashwell, Mr. Leonard Boyne and Mr. Herbert Waring in the principal parts, it was a trifle tedious. To our mind the theme would be far more enjoyably treated in book than in play form, "Raffles" is a fine dramatic drawing-room melodrama of the type made popular by Mr. William Gillette as Sherlock Holmes" and "Secret Service." Light and shade are well blended and the interest is fully sustained—qualities which are bound to make for the public's approbation. Of the lighter plays, "Our Flat" was successful—only so far as the second act was concerned: a rough and tumble comedy scene which was bound to please any but the most superior minded of mortals. A great deal of the humour was, owing to Mr. H. Sinclair Cotter, a comedian of no small merit whose performances throughout the season were marked by a firmness of touch and an admirable conception of character drawing. Mr. Cotter is a young man who should achieve high things in his profession.

"The man from Blankley's"—revived last year at the Haymarket, with Mr. Charles Hawtrey in the leading role—was not good. Miss Forsythe, the governess and heroine, Margorie Seaton, of the play, would be well advised to cultivate more variety in her intonation: light comedy acting depends more upon subtleties of voice inflection and delicacy of touch than the traditional stage declamation, and this was conspicuously absent in the general treatment of the lines in "The Man from Blankley's." Mr. Clifford Brown as "Gabriel Gilwattle" and Mr. Cotter as the self-inflated, mean spirited "Montague Tidmarsh" scored chief honours in the representation given. A good meed of praise should be extended to Mr. Claude King and Miss Florence Hamer, as the leading lady and gentleman of the Company. We have no hesitation in affirming that their choice was well placed. Miss Hamer's acting, especially as the persecuted thief "Leah Kleschna" was of a distinctly high order, and indeed in all the characters she protrayed she gave good all round and—what is more rare—intellectually observant performances. Mr. Claude King, save for a slightly artificial mannerism, emanating, we fancy, from too great an admiration of the style of Mr. George Alexander, has a most pleasing personality, and most of the essentials which are considered inseparable from a good leading man. The roles of a romantic hero such as "Marcus" in the "Sign of the Cross" and "Raffles" fits him better, in our opinion, than those afforded by the principal parts in the lighter plays. Whilst mentioning the "Sign of the Cross," we would remark, without casting any reflection upon the actors concerned—who undoubtedly did their best to give sincerity to the performance—that unless certain scenes, with the sacred atmosphere greatly in evidence and which depend upon the presence of "supers," are extremely well rehearsed their depiction becomes, to say the least, unpleasant. On Monday evening last this unpleasantness was considerably enhanced by the rowdyism of a certain portion of the audience. We would suggest that if a repetition of the play is given at any future time, the auxiliaries should be dispensed with and only the principal characters concerned appear in these scenes. We understand that the Opera Company will be returning to Bombay in a few weeks' time, when, no doubt, the artists will have settled more into their parts, and be able to do greater justice to the musical comedies presented than was the case during their previous visit.

◆

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA. A few weeks ago there were signs of improvement in the state of Russia's affairs which led the friends of that country to hope that the clouds were lifting at last. This computation has unfortunately been short-lived, for Terrorism has become more rampant than ever. The leaders of the Socialist revolutionary party have just formally revoked their decision to abstain from acts of terrorism during the elections. By an overwhelming majority they have resolved to pursue their campaign of 'removal' and intimidation as the only effective weapon against an iniquitous regime. At Lodz, in view of the look out announced by the principal factories the Socialists threaten to organise street fighting and compel citizens under menace of death to feed and lodge unemployed workmen and especially the women dependent upon them. There have been a large number of assassinations, bomb-outrages, and robberies from banks and railway stations during the last fortnight, the most notable victim being Count Alexis gnatieff, brother of the well-known diplomatist, born in 1842, whose career in the army and the higher administration was a brilliant one. He was an utter Conservative and regarded as the leader of the reactionary party at Court, The Count was assassinated in the Nobles' Assembly-room at Tver when the provincial Zemstvo, of which he was a member, was holding its session, by a young student named Fedler. Between February 1905 and November 1906 the number of persons killed or dangerously wounded by the Terrorists by dagger, revolver or bomb reached the appalling total of 34,443, This includes officials of every class: military officers, soldiers, clergymen, landowners, bankers, manufacturers, peasants workmen, etc. Another disheartening feature of the situation is the isolation in which not the reactionaries but Liberals also, persist in placing M. Stolypin, the Premier, notwithstanding his proclaimed and sincere intention of carrying out a policy of real though moderate and gradual reform. From the reactionaries who combat any reform whatever, nothing but opposition was of course to be expected, but it is a suicidal policy on the part of the Liberals. They cannot however accept the Premier's views that Russia is not yet ready for responsible Government though it is entitled to enjoy constitutional Government.

◆

MOROCCO. THE career of Raisuli, cattle-thief, kidnapper, brigand and officer of the Moorish Gul, appears to be approaching its close, partly, and with a certain poetic justice, through the agency of Mr. Harris, the *Times* correspondent at Tangier, once the unwilling captive of Raisuli. The Moorish Army, led by El Guebbas, the Sultan's War Minister, reached Tangier a fortnight ago, its avowed purpose being to put an end to Raisuli's power. But the latter, surrounded by tribes loyal to him, refused to allow the entrance of Sultan's army into a certain territory which he regards as his own. So the Moorish army sat still and did nothing, while Raisuli's outposts sat and watched it. The deadlock appears to be solved through Mr. Harris, who telegraphed to his journal that he had brought the War Minister and the tribes on the borders of Raisuli's jurisdiction into communication with excellent results. "I accompanied the deputation (of chief men of the neighbouring villages) to the Minister's State tent," Mr Harris telegraphs, "where he announced to them the Sultan's order depriving Raisuli of his jurisdiction and nominating in his place the present Basha of Tangier. The meeting between the Minister and tribesmen was very cordial and the latter made no secret of their content at being rid of Raisuli and his exactions and took the oath of allegiance to the Sultan and obedience to the new Governor, who was present. The Fahsia tribe we soon collect to hear the public reading of the Sultan's letter deposing Raisuli. The Maghzan is thus withdrawing Raisuli's supporters and there is little doubt that his prestige has already received a crushing blow. But at to-day's meeting the Minister of War has been unable to open up any communication with Raisuli's tribesmen."

◆

THE POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCES. THE Postal Strike of August last is almost forgotten by the public, but it is recalled by the fact that the questions, then raised by the postmen, have received final and sympathetic consideration. The grievances are of several kinds, but the chief was alleged inadequacy of pay. The subject, we understand, was again officially raised on Sunday last when the men's deputation was received by the Presidency Postmaster and told that the scale of pay has now been fixed at Rs. 15, Rs. 17, Rs. 20, Rs, 25 and Rs. 30. The men have clearly expressed themselves that, under these conditions, they have, now, no cause for dissatisfaction and probably recognise that their action in going out on a futile strike has done their cause little good. Stern measures were taken at the time to deal with the situation and it was only on the acceptance of these measures that consent was given to consider the grievances, The Post Office is to be congratulated on the action it took then and also for the action it has now taken in removing what clearly was a matter for complaint by the men.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Simla," left Hong-Kong for Bombay at 1 p. m., on Saturday the 12th instant.

THE Telegraph Department informs us that the delay to deferred traffic to Burma has ended and that the conditions are normal.

THE imports of gold and silver into India from 1st January to 30th November last, amounted to Rs. 30,30,02,683, and the exports amounted to just under 4 3/4 crores, the net imports being just over 25½ crores of rupees.

WE much regret to record the death, at Chepauk Madras, after a very long illness, of the wife of Brevet-Colonel H. D. Love, R. E., Principal of the College of Engineering. The prayers of the congregation were offered on behalf of the deceased lady at St. George's Cathedral, of which Colonel Love is a Lady Trustee.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE CROOKED WAY,

BY

WILLIAM LE QUEUX,

Author of "Whatsoever a man Soweth," In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "Whoso Findeth a wife," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

[COPYRIGHT.]

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

CHAPTERS I. & II.—The opening scene is at the Savoy. Roy Royston is dining with Mr. Arthur Inwood and his wife, Helene. Royston's financial affairs are hopelessly involved, and the only solution he can see is suicide. His friend Inwood, however, dissuades him from the rash deed, and lends him £10,000. Roy had known and loved Helene before she had married Inwood. He is no longer jealous, but he has something to tell Helene—some news which she will be glad to hear. He has no opportunity of telling her during dinner and even when Inwood is called away, his wife accompanies him home. Later that night Royston decides to see Mrs. Inwood and deliver his message at all costs. He knocks at the window of Inwood's house, and Helene herself admits him. Her first surprise over, she is eagerly awaiting his news when she hears her husband's latchkey in the door, and her face blanches.

CHAPTERS III. and IV.—Mrs. Inwood begs Roy to conceal himself, and he does so in the back area. After a time, becoming impatient he tries to escape through the house. Knowing that Inwood has an electric alarm fitted on the door, he makes his way out by the window, only to find himself in the grip of a policeman. Royston tries to explain his suspicious actions but fails to convince the constable. On their way to the police-station they encounter Arthur Inwood, and return with him to the house. The policeman states the charge against Roy, and when the latter admits its truth, his quondam friend denounces him for the theft of the ten thousand pounds in notes which he himself had given to Royston. Going into another room Inwood raises a cry of "murder," and the other two enter to find Mrs. Inwood done to death. A dagger which Roy recognises lies near her. The enraged husband charges Royston with the double crime of robbery and murder.

CHAPTER V.—FOR FREEDOM.

The house in Cumberland Terrace was in a turmoil. The servants had quickly answered the summons of the bell, and were all of them bustling about doing nothing, as is generally the case on such occasions. The butler, in a half-clad condition, had dashed off in search of a doctor, but the females were either in hysterics or incapacitated by horror or fear.

Among the excited, agitated group, Roy was the only one who was calm. Even the policeman showed symptoms of nerves. It was his first big case, and it meant something to him. But had it been possible to have read what was passing through the mind of the man against whom the hand of Fate seemed turned with such relentless virulence, his outward calmness would have been a matter of even greater wonder.

He had gone through much that day, and he was mentally more or less unfitted for the strain. His financial position had been causing him terrible anxiety for some time; then the determination to put an end to everything had not been arrived at without a great struggle, and he had, in a measure, to force himself to accept Inwood's invitation to the Savoy, where he should bid a final "good-bye" to his friends. On top of these came the sudden release from his difficulties by Inwood's loan, for even unexpected happiness must affect the nerves; then the sudden determination to take advantage of his friend's absence from home to have a secret interview with Helene, which interview had culminated in his arrest on a charge of robbery and, eventually, of that of murder.

Heaven knew this had been enough to try any man. But there was yet something beyond, something to which all he had previously gone through was as nothing; and that was the near glance he had caught of the handle of the weapon when he had knelt down beside his former friend.

His efforts during the past to hide from the world what was gnawing his mind were as child's play to what was now demanded of him. But he had hitherto played his part successfully, and he was not now going to fail.

And so he stood there, outwardly the calmest and most self-possessed among all that excited group, while within, his brain was working and scheming as it had never done before.

Suddenly he was recalled to himself by his captor saying to Inwood:

"And now, sir, I think I'll take this man to the station and have him safe. I'll bring back the Inspector with me. He ought to be here at once."

"Yes, do so, constable. Do your duty," replied Inwood, without a glance at Roy. Indeed, it seemed as though he now kept his eyes purposely averted from him.

"Come along," said the policeman to Roy, once more getting a grip on him. But the action now drew no protest from the prisoner, who, with a last lingering look at the fair face of the dead woman, turned and left the room in the custody of the officer.

Silently they passed the two or three weeping women lingering in the hall, and through the door that one of them opened for them into the darkness of the night.

During these few short steps the expression of Roy's face had strangely altered, and had the constable observed it, it might have put him on his guard.

But his mind was busy with the thoughts of eventual promotion, when with the suddenness of a thunder-bolt he received a sharp stunning blow beneath the ear, which deprived him of sight, hearing and sense, and laid him a flaccid mass of human inertia upon the pavement.

When in a few minutes his senses returned sufficiently to allow of his using his whistle, he found himself alone. His prisoner had disappeared as completely as though the earth had behaved as in the case of the rebellious priest, Korah, in the wilderness of old. And with his captive had vanished his dreams of promotion, usurped by thoughts of degradation and disgrace.

The police, to their credit, be it said, are never backward in coming to the assistance of a comrade and almost sooner than it takes to tell, the scene outside the house was as full of excitement as that taking place within.

That peculiar whistle which many a dweller in London has heard breaking the silence of the dim small hours had done its work. Three or four members of the "S" division came running up from various directions, and having gathered from their comrade, as clearly as the half-stunned condition of his senses would allow what had happened, started off again to endeavour to wipe out the slur that had been brought upon the force by the want of foresight of their mate.

In the meantime what had become of Roy?

From the moment his eyes had fallen on the handle of the dagger, he had made up his mind to attempt to escape. The chances, he knew, were small; but if he failed he could be in no worse position than he was then. As long as he was in the house there would be no opportunity, but if he was removed before further constables arrived he might have a chance, and when the policeman spoke about taking him to the station he himself made the first move towards the door.

The freshness of the early morning air, as they stepped from beneath the portico, seemed to put new life and hope into him, and in a second he had formulated in his mind a plan of escape.

He walked easily by the side of his guardian, neither hanging back nor hurrying forward, but keeping stride and stride with him, and then, ere the open road was reached, the blow was delivered with all the power of the unjust accusations behind it. P. C. 003 measured his length on the pavement, as Roy dashed across the road, and vaulting the oaken iron-topped fence, by a trick he had learnt in the old days at Cheltenham, found himself at liberty within the wide expanse of Regent's Park.

At liberty! Yes, but only for a time. Well he knew that. Very soon a cordon would be drawn round the place and he must be run to ground. But the police had yet to ascertain that he had taken that direction, and in the meantime the whole expanse was his own.

He was fairly familiar with the place. It was a favourite spot with Edith Clifford, and often had they strolled there together watching the cricket, or sat beneath the trees on a small mound overlooking the lake while the pleasure boats pursued their erratic courses up and down the stretch of water.

But no thought of cricket or boating was in his mind as, skirting the grounds of St. Catherine's Lodge, he struck across the grass until crossing the Broad Walk he again found a magnificent expanse of open green sward before him.

Roy was athletic and always kept himself more or less in training by walking, rowing, and riding. It was nothing to him, this run across the grass; and he went at his top speed as though he were "doing the quarter."

Leaving the grounds of the Baptist College well on his right, he struck a path running in a north-westerly direction, between two large clumps of well-grown shrubs, and vaulting over the low iron railing of that on his right hand, he was the next instant concealed among them, as safely—for the time being—as though he were a hundred miles from the spot,

Yet even here he did not linger. Time was precious. Dawn would soon be breaking. Indeed, as he turned his head towards the east, he fancied he could already see a lighter tinge between the thick clouds that overhung the sky.

Pushing his way through the leafy shelter, he at length came to the fence bounding the outer circle. Very carefully he gazed along the road on either hand, but it was innocent of a single soul.

Here was his chance. Again vaulting the railings, he hurried over the road, and scaling the iron boundary on the farther side gained the "Slips," that portion of the park fringing it on the north and lying between the outer circle and the Regents Canal down to which they slope with a sudden descent.

The bottom of this slope was fenced by a solid oak paling considerably the worse for wear, dividing it from the canal itself, the towing path being on the further shore.

Standing on the top of the slope, he listened intently. Far away to the right he caught the sound of heavy slow hoof-falls on the loose gravel, telling that barges were already at work along the silent waterway.

As they came opposite him he could just make out through the gloom the outline of the cumbersome vessel with its unknown cargo, raised in the centre the length of the boat, and sheeted over with tarpaulins till it resembled the high pitched roof of a house with the lower walls sunk beneath the water.

Very earnestly he examined it as it passed, and then with a shade of disappointment clouding his face, he turned away and walked along beneath the trees till he found himself opposite a part of the fence where several boards had been torn away, probably by urchins—youthful disciples of old Izaak.

Again he stopped as further sounds from the right met his ear and once more a laden barge emerged from the right and silently passed before him, while behind it were two others roped to it in tow, and though the tarpaulins were over them, he judged they must be empty or at any rate carrying but a small cargo since two horses were dragging the three.

He stood silently watching for some moments, and then suddenly started as a distant whistle broke upon his ear.

There was no mistaking it! The sleuth hounds were on his track. The park was being searched and was no longer safe for him. He cast a glance behind but there was no one in sight. As yet he had the place to himself but for how long?

One more glance at the string of boats silently creeping past far below then a quick run down the slope. Roy Royston disapeared through the broken palings and London knew him no more.

* * * * * * *

TERRIBLE CRIME IN CUMBERLAND TERRACE.

MURDERER STILL AT LARGE.

WELL-KNOWN CITY MAN WANTED.

Such were the head-lines in heavy leaded type that startled London a few hours later, followed by a remarkably accurate account of what they had managed to get hold of what they knew was invaluable copy. How they manage to do such things is a mystery to the outside world who are not up in the journalistic ropes. But it is done, and done again and again, to the honour of the Fourth Estate, be it said.

Special editions followed each other in quick succession; but they varied very little in the information they gave. The main piece of news sought for was not there; the murderer, Roy Royston, was still missing.

And so the day passed. A sensation-loving, inquisitive crowd gathered early and continued to linger before the silent, blind-veiled house in Cumberland Terrace; though kept on the move by quiet-voiced policemen, who in reply to inquiring busy-bodies appeared as ignorant of what they were there for as the stones beneath their feet.

Meanwhile the whole brain-power of Scotland Yard was at work to catch the murderer. Every outlet from the country was hermetically sealed; and, coming nearer home, the termini were all watched and the roads patrolled, while the search went on in all his old haunts and places of resort.

Roy Royston must be found. It was only a question of hours. And yet the hours went on and brought nothing in their train.

And London waited.

(To be continued.)

THE LATE SHAH.

Memorial services were held for the late Shah in the Persian Mosque near Baboolla Tank on Friday, Saturday and Sunday last. Reciting the Koran and the Fateha ceremonies were gone through, and the proceedings terminated on the last day with a sermon by a Persian priest. The Persian Mahomedans closed their places of business on these three days in honour of the memory of their deceased sovereign. Leading Indian Mahomedans of all communities displayed their sympathy with their Persian brethren in their national bereavement by taking part freely in the memorial services in the Persian Mosque. Most of the Indian Mahomedans also closed their places of business in honour of the late Shah's memory. Telegrams of condolence were sent to the present Shah on behalf of Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Persian Consul, Mr. Mirza Mohomed Shirazi Amin-ot-Toyjar, the Bombay Persian Community, the Indian Sunni Mussalman, the Khoja Shia and the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay. Appropriate replies were received by all from Teheran. On the 12th instant His Royal Highness Prince Sir Ala-es-Sultaneh Minister, for Foreign Affairs, Teheran replied by wire to the Persian Consul the purport of which was as follows:—Your telegram of condolence on the great Calamity was submitted to His Imperial Majesty. His Majesty thanks you for your kind thought and humanity.

The Foreign Consulates in Bombay flew their flags at half mast on learning of the demise of the late Shah. His Excellency the Governor and the Political Department have expressed their deep regret to the Persian Consul on receiving the sad intelligence of the late Shah's death. The Persian Consulate Flag will remain at half mast until the 2nd of February next which day has been fixed upon in Teheran for the coronation of His Imperial Majesty Mahomed Ali Mirza Shah-in-Shah of Persia.

At Allbless Baugh, Girgaum, was held a meeting yesterday afternoon, of the Persian Zoroastrians residing in Bombay, to adopt resolution of condolence at the death of the late Shah of Persia, Muzaffer-ed-din, and to congratulate the present Shah, Mahomed Ali Mirza, on his accession to the throne of Persia. Mr. Ardeshir Merwan Irani, a well-known merchant of Bombay, was in the chair. Mirza Ali Akbar, the Persian Consul in Bombay, was also present. The chairman, in his opening remarks, explained the object of the meeting, referring excellence to the recent constitution granted by the late Shah to his people and the nomination therein of a member of the Zoroastrian community of Persia. The only consolation amongst their present sorrow, he said, was in fact that the throne of Persia would be occupied by an enlightened, kind-hearted and a just ruler, who had, ere long, proud himself a worthy son of a worthy father, and who had promised to follow in his father's foot-steps in upholding the constitution granted to Persia.

Amongst, those who addressed the meeting, were Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Mody, Mr. K. R. Kama and others. The meeting unanimously resolved to send a message of condolence to the present Shah in his sad bereavement, expressing the deep regret of the Persian Zoroastrian Community of Bombay, at the death of his royal father. It was also resolved to send a message of congratulation to the Shah on his accession to the throne, wishing him long life and prosperity.

The Persian Consul, who next addressed the meeting, promised to convey their resolutions to the new Shah.

A prayer for the longevity of the new Shah was then offered, and the meeting dispersed with the customary complimentary resolution for the chairman.

All the shops of Iranis in Bombay were closed yesterday out of respect for the late Shah.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAMAICA.

EX-BOMBAY GOVERNOR KILLED.

Kingston Entirely Destroyed.

MANY VICTIMS.

SOLDIERS BURNED TO DEATH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

New York telegraphic advices state that Kingston in Jamaica has been destroyed by an earthquake. Much loss of life has occurred. Direct telegraphic communication has been interrupted.

LONDON, JANUARY, 16.

The Earthquake at Kingston, Jamaica, occurred on Monday afternoon. The news received is meagre and conflicting and emanates from Holland Bay and St Thomas.

Mr. Hamar Greenwood M. P., cabling to the Colonial Office, stated that the city was entirely destroyed,

Sir James Fergusson, a former Governor of Bombay, is reported dead, that no other British Canadians or Americans are reported missing.

The Governor is directing affairs assisted by Sir Alfred Jones.

Later reports indicate that the death roll will not exceed one hundred. A fire broke out after the earthquake but was apparently confined to a small section of the City.

Mr. Hamar Greenwood's message has relieved the anxiety regarding the safety of a distinguised party, under Sir Alfred Jones, who were participating in the Agricultural] and Cottons Conferences, including the Earl and Countes Dudley, Mr. Arnold Forster M.P., Mr. Henniker Heaton M.P., Mr. Jesse Collings M.P. Mr. Hall Caine and Viscount Mountmorres.

The work of fighting the flames was pursued vigorously throughout Tuesday. The principa hotel and others important buildings were destroyed but otherwise the fire was confined to the docks

The numbers of wounded is estimated at several hundreds and the hospitals are filled with injured.

LATER,

An official despatch which is undated confirms the report that a severe earthquake occurred at Kingston on the afternoon of Monday last and was followed by a fire which however was confined to that part of the town containing the wharves and warehouses.

The Camp hospital was destroyed and thirty persons were killed. Major Hardyman was seriously injured.

The general hospital is crowded with three hundred people who have been injured.

The fires are decreasing. The Myrtlebank Hotel and the cable offices have been destroyed.

With the exception of Sir James Fergusson who is missing it is believed that the Cotten Delegates are safely aboard a steamer at Bort Kingston.

The members of the killed and wounded are still uncertain.

Slight earthquake shocks still continue.

The Royal Mail Steamship Company announce that Mr. Constantine, their Superintendent, has been killed; also Captain Young of the Arno.

The Admiralty has orderded the cruisers "Brilliaul" and "Indefatigable', to proceed to Kingston.

The American Admiral is also going there.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 16.

It is officially reported that an earthquake, followed by a fire, has ruined Kingston, Jamaica, The shock was on Monday.

All the buildings have been destroyed and there are many victims. Forty soldiers are said to have been burned to death in the Military Hospital.

Sir James Fergusson is reported to have been killed, but the remainder of Sir Alfred Jones' party including the Earl and Countess of Dudley, are safe.

THE LATE SIR JAMES FERGUSSON.

The first bare statement that was received announcing that Sir James Fergusson is one of the victims of the Jamaica disaster left room for a considerable amount of uncertainty for these are two Sir James Fergussons, the first Ex-Governor of Bombay and the second Sir James Ranken Fergusson, the son of the eminent surgeon. A later message, however, states definitely that the victim is the late Governor of Bombay, whose life was full of incident all the world over.

Before he became directly associated with the Colonies, Sir James Fergusson had led a very active military and political career. Very soon after he left the peaceful academic seclusion of University College, Oxford, he found himself as a young officer of the Grenadier Guards, in the thick of the fight in the Crimea. He went through the campaign of 1854-5 with considerable distinction, and when the war was over he returned and resumed his interrupted career in the House of Commons. For he was sent to Westminster by Ayrshire in his 22nd year, and, with a brief absence, continued to represent that county until his departure in 1868 to represent the Queen in South Australia. He had graduated for that important Governorship by the administrative capacity he had displayed as Under-Secretary for India and Under-Secretary for the Home Office. Sir James served his full term of six years in South Australia, and there discovered and married his second wife, Miss Oliver Richman. From, South Australia Sir James proceeded to New Zealand but there he was not always able to gree with his Ministerial advisers, and after a couple of troublous years in Maoriland, he resigned, returned to England and for a time enjoyed the sweets of a quiet life and freedom from official worries. But in 1880 he was once again put into harness as Governor of Bombay, where he remained until 1885, proving himself a very efficient administrater, and laying up a valuable store of Indian information and experience. Almost immediately on his return from India he found a seat in North-East Manchester, and was Lord Salisbury's Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. One of his sisters is married to the Right Rev. Dr. Kennion, the Bishop of Bath and Wells and formerly Bishop of Adelaide.

Sir James who was born in 1832 was the sith Baronet and succeeded to the title in 1849. In two ways he was connected with India for his first wife, he married three, was Edith, daughter of the Marquis of Dalhousie. Sir James was closely connected with railway enterprise. He was a Director of the Caledonian Railway from 1858 to 1865, of the London and North-Western Railway from 1865 to 1868, of the Glasgow and South Western from 1875 to 1880, of the P. & O. Company from 1886 to 1891, and of the Royal Mail Steamer Packet company since 1892 while, in keeping with his zeal in communication he had a seat on the Board of the National Telephone Company. Sir James was a G. C. S. I. and K.C.M.G., and a C.I.E.

WORK IN BOMBAY.

As we have said, Sir James Fergusson assumed the Governorship of Bombay in 1880, and at once threw himselt heart and soul into the affairs of the Presidency. His first desire was to make himself acquainted with the needs and desires of the various races he was called upon to govern, and at the same time to secure the goodwill and co-operation of the native princes. Among the first proceedings of the new Governor on assuming office was to put the Deccan Ryots Relief Act into full force. Few measures excited greater difference of opinion amongst the persons to whom it applied than the Ryots Relief Act. It satisfied neither party: the creditors chafed against its restrictions, and debtors objected that their only chance of reinstating themselves in a prosperous position was taken away from them. Generally speaking there is little doubt that the measure was a sound one, and though its immediate effects pressed hardly upon many, yet its ultimate results were indubitably beneficial. In the first place, it Stopped speculative loans, and thus, though in rather a summary manner, saved many of the poorer classes from much prospective misery; whilst secondly, it placed genuine transactions upon a firmer commercial basis. Whereas, however, opinion was much divided as to the Ryots Relief Act, commendation was universally expressed for the measure empowering the Commissioner in Sind to inaugurate a system of village government, which although indigenous to other parts of India, had not hitherto prevailed in that province. It is unnecessary to more than touch upon such legislation as the Bombay Port Trust Act and the Act confirming the Jurisdiction of Bombay Presidency Magistrates, since these measures met with genuine approval. Much, however, can hardly be said of the legislation undertaken in connection with the Salt Revenue. The object of the Bombay Salt Act was to add certain provisions to a former Act empowering the Governor in Council to appoint a Commissioner of Salt Revenue who would be intermediate between the Collector of Salt Revenue and the Government, and vesting the Commissioner with certain powers under the Act. Opportunity was also taken to repeal a section of the previous Act relating to the sale-proceeds of confiscations in salt. The opening up of communications, by means of improved roads and extended railways, had the hearty sympathy of Sir James Fergusson, and the Act of 1883 to provide funds for maintaining provincial roads, and that for working a street tramway in Kurrachee, may be regarded as steps in the right direction. On the other hand a bill proposing to amend the existing Abkari Act excited much adverse criticism. Although Sir James Fergusson and most of the Officials were in favour of the Bill the non-official members of the Council opposed it, and both the English and the Native press objected to its introduction. The opposition to it arose from a conviction that the Bill, if passed, would inflict great hardship upon the poorer classes of the community; and although it was actually passed, the Governor-General withheld his assent to it. A scheme giving extended powers to municipalities and local boards proposed by the Supreme Government was approved and carried out by the Government of Bombay, and ultimately fourteen towns were created city municipalities in addition to the ten previously existing, and the qualifications of voters were settled so as to include all substantial occupiers. This arrangement gave general satisfaction and on the whole has worked fairly well.

A RAILWAY ENTHUSIAST.

Having thus touched briefly upon the legislative proceedings during Sir James' term of office it may be well to revert to the various journeys undertaken by His Excellency throughout the Presidency. The Rajputana State Railway was opened in 1880, and the same year Sir James Fergusson personally inaugurated a line from Bhavnagar to Wadhwan with a branch to Jetpur. While in Kathiawar for this ceremony he was able to visit the States of Bhavnagar, Palitana, Jetpur Junagad, Rajkote, Gondal, Wudhwan, and Dhrangadra. He also traversed the State of Bhor and Kolhapore in the Deccan and Sawantwadi and Junjeera in the Konkan. In July 1881 His Excellency made a short trip to Sholapore where he opened the waterworks, and in August he performed a similar ceremony at Thana, and then visited Broach to inspect the Nerbudda Bridge and to decide upon the site for the junction of the Broach and Jambusar Railway. Shortly afterwards he undertook a tour in the Maratha country, following generally the line of the proposed railway and inspecting the irrigation works in progress of construction, when the chiefs of the Native States through whose territories he passed had an opportunity of receiving and meeting Sir James at their own capitals. His Excellency proceeded to Baroda at Christmas to represent the Viceroy at the ceremonial of the installation of his Highness the Gaekwar, and visited Ahmedabad on his way to Kutch and Kathiawar. At Rajkote he was to have presented to His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Star of India, but was recalled from Kutch to Bombay by the news of the death of his wife, than whom a more gifted and popular lady never dispensed the hospitalities of the Government House, and the shock of this deep loss was only mitigated by the universal sympathy that was extended to him in his sorrow. This year saw the lines from Bellary to Goa and from Sholapore to Gadag finally adopted. It was also marked by the introduction of a low tariff for telegraphic messages. During the official year 1882-3 three tours were made by His Excellency. The first was in December 1882, when he visited Marmagoa, the Gersoppa Falls, Karwar, Rutnagherry, etc.; the second in January 1883, when he travelled through parts of Khandesh and Nasik which had been affected by locusts, and the third in February and March when he went to Kolhapore and opened the Horse Show at Chinchli and the road designed to connect the former place with the ports of Rutnagherry across the Ambaghat.

On August 31, 1883, he visited Bijapur in connection with the scheme for the transfer of the headquarters of the Kaladgi Collectorate from Kaladgi to the ancient capital. In December he proceeded to Calcutta to take part in the proceedings at the opening of the International Exhibition. In January he made a tour through Guzerat visiting all the places of importance and holding durbars at several places. On February 13th the commencement of the Western Deccan Railway was celebrated by a durbar at Ghorpuri. In April 1884, for the first time since Aden was annexed to the Indian Empire and attached to this Presidency, this settlement was visited officially by a Governor of Bombay in person. Amongst the places then visited by him were the settlement of Shaikh Othman, founded in 1882 to relieve the pressure of population in the military and the new Somali Town. He thence sailed to Perim, and determined a plan for civil government and police, rendered necessary by the coolie population attracted by the coal depot. Returning to Aden he paid a visit to the Sultan of Lahej. He also made a journey to Bhuj to install the young Rao of Kutch upon the Gadi of that State and to settle the differences between Kutch and Morvi by arbitration, the basis of the proposed arrangement being the total and entire separation of their interests.

AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION.

All this journeying notwithstanding, Sir James Fergusson paid detailed attention to the practical wants of the Presidency. The need of an Agricultural Department had long been keenly noted, and it is for the formation of this institution that the Government of Sir James Fergusson will be chiefly remembered.

Sir James Fergusson took deep interest in all matters relating to education, and during his period of office the number of schools largely increased. The grant-in-aid system did much towards fostering the growth of private institutions, and a steady increase took place in the amount of the grants. Mahomedan education made great strides, and the utmost interest was evinced by Government in the important question of female education. Sir James Fergusson paid great personal attention to this matter, and his efforts were attended by considerable success. The spread of education has shown gratifying results in the government of native States, as will be seen from the following extract from the Administration Report of 1881:—"In the extension bl education, the prosecution of public works, the estaofishment of regular Courts of Justice, the entertainment fo a police, the adoption of a survey, and the provision e r the sick, the Native States of to-day are very different from the Native State of some years ago. Mutual feuds and jealousies have been healed and a healthy rivalry has been stimulated and developed. The younger chiefs have been educated in English Colleges and have been trained in manly exercises; and now in the Government of their State many of them carrying into practice the principles which have been carefully implanted in them at school. The old order is giving place to the new, and the conspicious and jealous exclusiveness which used to characterise so many of them has been dispelled by the light of a higher knowledge and wider experience." At the termination of office Sir James Fergusson left India and on his return to England again entered Parliament and accepted from Government the portfolio of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

No Governor of the Western Presidency has exhibited a greater independence of character or a stricter sense of justice in the discharge of his multifarious duties than Sir James Fergusson. In his treatment of the various public questions of the day he gave proof of a cultured and broad mind; of a ready and comprehensive grasp of the cardinal points of complex administrative problems which he was called upon to solve; and a genuine sympathy with the wants and just aspirations of the people. He ever held the balance evenly between Europeans and Natives and in the dispensation of official patronage he was guided by no other consideration than a high sense of right and justice. Although he never courted popularity, it may be said to have been thrust upon him by reason of his strict impartiality and courtesy. No previous Governor had been so much in touch with the views and feelings of the Princes a had had their welfare more at heart and none acquired their respect and affection to so great an extent or he. There was a feeling of general regret on their part at his departure, which was plainly exhibited by their liberal contributions to the memorials raised in his honour, and in their coming from great distances, at serious inconvenience to bid him a party farewell. Amongst these memorials is the Fergusson Museum and Library at Bhuj founded at a cost of Rs. 36,000. In saying what we have saad we are not unaware of the fact that Sir James Fergusson incurred slight unpopularity with both English and Natives in respect of some of his legislative measures and official acts but it is only fair to all parties concerned to say that the differences were soon forgotten and all classes of people joined in doing honour to one in whose acts they clearly saw that decision of c aracter which disdains to win the fleeting populatary of the hour at the in expense of honest conviction aud whose readiness to defer to reasonable and respectful representation gained for him still further appreciative regard.

THE PHILIPPINE DISASTER.

Typhoon Sweeps Over Two Islands.

ONE HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

The Islands Leyte and Imas in the Philippine were swept by a typhoon on the 10th instant. A hundred people perished in Leyte. The Barracks at Samar have been destroyed.

No details have been received.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Mutiny Decorations Handed to Descendants.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

The *Gazette* announces that the King has approved of the Victoria Cross being delivered to representatives of the following, who would have been decorated if they had survived.

Private Spence of the Indian Mutiny.

Ensign Phillipps of the Siege of Delhi.

Lieutenants Melvill and Coghill for their efforts to save the Colours at Isandlwanha.

Trooper Baxter of the Bulawayo Field Force of 1896.

Lieutenant Heeton Maclean of the Indian Staff Corps in the Swat Valley Expedition of 1897.

MR. BEERBOHM TREE GOES TO BERLIN.

Shakespearean Season.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

At the request of the Manager of the Royal Opera in Berlin, Mr. Beerbohm Tree goes there in April to produce Shakespearean plays. His Majesty the Kaiser has promised his patronage.

NATAL AND CHINESE LOANS.

Plenty of Money for Investment.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

The Natal loan has been twice covered.

The China loan has been largely over-subscribed.

BRITISH COMMANDERS AT SINGAPORE.

The Annual Gathering.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

The British Commanders on the Australian China and East Indian Stations are conferring at Singapore.

CHINESE FAMINE.

Relief Fund at the Mansion House.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

A Mansion House Fund has been opened in connection with the Chinese Famine Relief.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Mr. Haldane Offers Opposition.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 16.

Mr. Haldane has opposed the Channel Tunnel Scheme.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

Proposal for a New Debenture Loan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 16.

The Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation proposes to raise a Debenture Loan of 24 lakhs of rupees during 1907-8.

The Finance Committee discussed the matter, but adjonrned without arriving at a decision.

The Committees of the Calcutta Port Trust, of the Calcutta Corporation and of the Rangoon Port Trust will confer together regarding the future raising of loans required for large works, and as to the best time to put them on the market.

BLACK-WATER FEVER.

Enquiry Regarding Prevalence in Dooars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 16.

A Memorial has been sent to the Hon'ble Mr. Hare by the Dooars Planters Association asking that expedition should be sent out from the School of Tropical Medicine to enquire into the cause and prevalence of malarial and black-water fevers which have made Dooars notorious.

TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE.

Early Submission of Report Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 16.

It is hoped that the Report of the Telegraph Committee will be in the hands of the Government of India about the first week in April.

Mr. Berrington, the Deputy Director of Telegraphs, has submitted his Report to Government embodying the results of his investigation on the Traffic Systems of the Telegraph Department of the United Kingdom.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 16.

The Maharaja of Rewa arrived at Calcutta on Thursday last and remains here for a fortnight.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Sir Harvey Adamson and Mr. Erle Richards, Members of Council, and Sir H. H. Risley, Home Secretary, return from Agra to-morrow Thursday morning.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

DEPARTURE FROM AGRA.

Magnificent Reception at Aligarh.

LARGE GATHERING OF MAHOMEDANS.

THE AMIR'S EXHORTATION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

CAMP AGRA, JANUARY 16.

The Viceroy left late last night. The departure was private,

The Amir left by Special Train this morning for Aligarh. The same ceremonial was observed for his departure as for his arrival.

The following is a Special Command Concentration Order by General Sir Alfred Gaselee, G. C. I. E. K. C. [illegible], Commanding Eastern Command, dated Agra 15th January, 1907:—

The General Officer Commanding the Agra Concentration desires to express to all Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men his thanks for the way in which all the duties during the Amir's Visit have been performed. The high appreciation of His Excellency the Viceroy and of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has already been conveyed to the Troops. Both at the Review and on all ceremonial occasions all ranks showed the keenest interest in assuring success. Sir Alfred Gaselee has much pleasure in noticing the exemplary conduct of the men during their stay in Agra and its vicinity.

ALIGARH, JANUARY 16.

The Amir's Special arrived at Aligarh this morning at the appointed time. His Highness being received, on alighting, by the President Mr. Feiyaz Ali Khan, C. S. I., the Honorary Secretary, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, and seven other trustees and Principal Mr. Archibald of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh. These gentlemen were accompanied by Sir Henry McMahon and Mr. L. S. Dobbs. Mr. Conybeare, Commissioner of Meerut Division, Mr. Ingram, Collector of Aligarh District, the District Judge and officers of the staff were present and several distinguished members of the Anglo-Indian Society also were in attendance to welcome the Amir to Aligarh. Sir Henry McMahon first presented the Nawab of Palasa the President to His Highness, and the Nawab in his turn introduced the other representatives of the College to the Amir, including the following trustees:—Nawab Syed Sai-ud-din; Haji Ismail Khan; Khan Bahadur Mozam Mull-lla Khan; Mr. Mohamed Ali C. S. Judge of Mirzapur; Syed Asharaf-uddina Natwali of Hoogly Imamdara; Mohomed Hissr Khan, District Judge.

The route traversed from the station to the College was profusely decorated by multi-coloured pennants and streamers, several arches ornamented with green and yellow bunting enlivend the route and on either side of the road as far as the Clock Tower numerous stands were erected to accommodate Indian seat holders. The College was lavishly and tastefully decorated with red and white bunting, and a covered and carpeted approach festooned with flags and Chinese lanterns led from the main entrance across the quadrangle to Strachey Hall and various adjoining buildings. On arrival at the main gate of the College the Amir's escort was drawn up and his Highnes was received by various officers of the College and some twenty-five others of the trustees, among whom were the following gentlemen:—Raja Nowshad Ali Khan; Nawab Hissar Khan; Shamsul-Ulma Altaf Hosain Ali; Mohamed Ahmed, retired Sub-Judge; Mohamed Ali, District Judge; Kabdur Yusuf Shah; Habib'ul Rahman I. C. S. Joint Magistrate, Agra; Gazi Uziz-Oddin, the Amir's attache; Mr Nizam-Uddin Hassan, Deputy Commissioner Berar; Hakim Ajmul Khan; Asheraf-Uddin, Trustee, Hooghly Imambara; Moulvie Farukh-Uddin, retired Sub-Judge; Nawab Ahmed Sayed Khan of Delhi; Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk, Among other gentlemen present non-Trustees were Nawab Sirfaraz Husain Khan of Patna; Lieut. Hon'ble Umar Malik Hayat Tiwana, C. I. E., 18th Tiwana Lancers; Nawab Sayed Mohammed, Madras; Nawab Ali Hossain Lucknow; Haji Mustafa Khan; Nawab Nasir Husain of Calcutta; Mr. Mohamed Ismail Khan, Barrister-at-law, Delhi. The students of the College lined up either side of the covered way to Strachey Hall where the Amir retired to Beck Manzil and subsequently honored the guests by his presence in the dining room for breakfast. The Amir after resting, attended the neonday prayer and returning from the College mosque inspected the Nizam Muzeum. Later the Amir inspected other college buildings including Macdonell and Mumtaz boarding houses, also the English ward and he thence visited the Lahoor ward and the Union Club terminating the tour of inspection at the principal hall of the College.

His Highness on arrival conversed freely with the Principal and trustees. When Introduced to Hakim Ajmal Khan, the Amir remarked that he had heard about his grandfather and had read about him also as a well known Unani or Oriental physician of Delhi. Another of the trustees Shamshaw Ulmar Antaf Hossain Ali, being introduced to the Amir as well-known poet, His Highness nquired whether he wrote Urdu or Persian poetry and was informed that this gentleman was a Persian poet also and would this afternoon in Strachey Hall recite a Kasida in his honour.

Introduced, among members of the College staff to Shir Muja Tahid, Doctor of Shia Theology the Nawab Us-Mulk remarked that in Aligarh College Sunnis and Shias lived like brothers and there was no sectional difference between the two which was a happy sign of Mussulman progress. His Highness was thereupon much pleased and remarked that all such sectional differences ought to be discarded and that nothing should be done to hurt the feelings of professors of other creeds, the Amir adding that in Afghanistan cow slaughter in public thoroughfares had been prohibited by him and quoted some portion of the lines as to what the Mujhted should do in this matter. Soon after the Amir's arrival at the College Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk in presenting the trustees and other distinguished gentlemen to His Highness, these having come all parts of the country for the occasion, expressed his gratitude and thanks on behalf of the Musallman community in India to the Amir for gracing the College with his royal visit, praising His Highness for this genuine love of learning and educational reforms he was introducing in Afghanistan. adding that really Aftab or the sun of Afghanistan, had risen high and was shining light. The Nawab referred to the efforts made to raise this College to a University. Thereupon His Highness asked the Nawab to explain that particular term in Persian the latter giving the appellation as Darul-ulum-Kulia. His Highness graciously remarked that he wished to introduce a similar system in Afghanistan. That at first he was persuaded in Afghanistan not to include Aligarh in his visit so much being said against the College, but he decided ultimately to inspect the college and judge for himself with his own eyes. In making this remark he quoted an Arabic saying of Hazra Ali, son-in-law of the Prophet Mahomed who, when asked to show the difference between hearing and seeing, said it was only difference of four finger nails between ears and eyes. The Amir added it was his wish to come privately to college and not in state and he hoped they would appreciate his motive.

ADDRESS TO THE AMIR.

Later in the afternoon Strachey Hall was filled to overflowing by nearly a thousand students and influential visitors who had gathered to hear the Amir's address. The doors round the building were thrown open and corridors were densely thronged by students, also the galleries on either side within the hall. At the north end below the many memorial tablets to distinguished patrons of tha College and central portrait of Lord Lytton was a raised dais handsomely carpeted on which a silver chair was placed for the Amir. Facing the Amir on the south side of the hall were portraits of Sir Sayed Ali Khan founder of the College and Sir John Strachey the Lieut. Governor. The Amir was supported by Sir Henry MacMahon and Mr. H. S. Dobbs and two of the principal Sirdars. His Private Secretary interpreted at more length his Highness's speech.

(Continued on page 6.)

POONA MANŒUVRES.

The Call to Arms.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

CAMP BHARA, JANUARY 14.

The call to arms has issued forth and the troops are rapidly concentrating in the vicinity of Peringhat, a distance of some 16 miles to the West of Poona. In order to facilitate the difficulties of transports, which necessarily accompany the concentration of a large force, the troops from Poona are moving out in three echelons with an interval of one day between each.

The 2nd Brigade, consisting of the 2nd Batta: East Lancashire Regt., 80th Carnatic Infantry, 107th Pioneers, 19th Company Sappers and Miners marched out from Poona on the 12th and are in bivouac near the village of Bhara, which lies two miles N. W. of Peringhat.

This Brigade is under the command of Colonel Read C. B, Commanding the Belgaum Brigade.

Yesterday, the 13th instant, General Greenfield, the popular G. O. C. Bombay Brigade, who commands the Attacking Force, together with his staff, moved into bivouac at the village of Bhara to-day and the Director of the manoeuvres, Lieut-General Richardson C. B., C. S. I., C. I. E., accompained by Colonel Fitzgerald C. B., as Chief Staff Officer, and the remainder of his staff, came into Camp at Laula.

The Divisional troops consisting of the 13th and 46th Brigades R. F. A. (less 1 Battery) a Howitzer Battery of two 6·3" Howitzers and the 4th Ammunition columns under command of Colonel Armitage R. H A. marched across from Aundh where they have been massed for the annual artillery practice camp, and are in bivouac on the left bank of the Mula river—opposite Bhara village.

The Cavalry Brigade, under the command of Colonel Cookson, 29th Lancers, and consisting of the 26th Light Cavalry, 29th Lancers, 34th Poona Horse, 2 Cos. M. I., and 4 guns of the 12th Battery, representing a battery of R. H. A., are in bivouac at Tathaura seven miles to the N. N. E. of this place.

The 1st Brigade, under Command of Colonel Murray of the Royal Scots, consisting of: 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, 114th Mahrattas, 121st Pioneers, 18th Company Sappers and Miners march out from Poona on the 16th, by which day the concentration will be completed, and the stern realties of war commence.

The medical arrangments are in accordance with Field Service Regulations, and are under the Supervision of Lieutenant. Colonel Fooks I. M. S., P. M. O., of the attacking force.

The Transport and Supply arrangements are under the orders of Major Sullivan S and T. Corps, ably assisted by Captain Wright of the Army Service Corps.

THE OBJECT.

A few remarks as to the object of the Manœuvres:—The object of these manœuvres is to produce as true an object lesson as possible of the form which a modern battle may take, where all ranks, more especially the rank and file of the army, may fully realise the conditions imposed by the developments of modern fire arms, and where, from a practical observation, the effects of the weapons of the present day and the consequent tactics of all arms may be fully seen and the lessons learnt therefrom taken to heart.

The Defensive position, of which a brief description is appended, being necessarily held by a Dummy force, the counter-attacks, both general and local, which an energetic enemy would naturally undertake against an attack, cannot of course be illustrated It should none the less, however, be borne in mind that such attacks have, in the majority of cases, to be met and therefore provided against.

Certain conditions for safety, in the same way, influence the direction of the attack, and full advantage cannot be taken of that most powerful factor in protecting assaulting infantry, viz., covering fire.

In his introducing remarks the Director lays very great stress upon sanitation, and the great necessity for every precaution against disease and sickness. Truly in this respect we have many a lesson to learn from our allies, the Japanese, of whom it may be said that one of the great causes which contributed to their triumph in the late War in Manchuria was the almost entire absence of preventible sickness.

THE SCHEME

The following is the scheme under which the manœuvres will be worked out:—

GENERAL IDEA.

An invading force has occupied Bombay, and detaches a force of all arms towards Poona. This force reaches the neighbourhood of Kinai on the 15th January 1907.

Its communications with Bombay are covered by a small force at the head of the Bhor Ghat near Lanowlie. Another division of the invading force is occupying the Tal Ghat near Igatpuri.

The force holding Poona has, as its object, the protection of the Arsenal and Powder Factory. The head-quarters of this army are at Secunderabad.

N. B.—For the purpose of this scheme the Arsenal is considered to be situted at Pashan. The Mula River is unfordable, and all the bridges and the Railway have been destroyed.

SPECIAL IDEA—ATTACKING FORCE.

On the 15th of January an attacking force, whose orders are to capture the Poona Arsenal, bivouacked on the Indrayani River near Kinai. Strength as follows:—

1 Cavalry Brigade; (3 Regiments Cavalry, 1 Battery R. H. A.); Mounted Infantry: 3 Brigades Infantry; (1 imaginary) and Divisional Troops, including 3 Brigades R. F. A. (1 imaginary), two 6.3" R. M. L Howitzers, No. 4 Ammunition Column 2; Companies (22nd and E.) Sappers and Miners.

Its Cavalry Brigade has driven the Poona Cavalry back and is holding the high ground about Marunji and Thirgaon, and reports the enemy in position on the hills South of the Mula River from Banera to Laula. Left Flank, apparently, only weakly held. On the 16th of January (1) one Brigade Infantry and one Brigade of Field Artillery (both imaginary) are pushed with the Cavalry to the line of the Mula River. The report that the enemy's left flank is weak is confirmed. On the night of 16th January the General Officer Commanding the Attacking Force concentrates two Brigades Infantry and the Divisonal Troops behind the hill known as Tiger's Tail with the intention of attacking the enemy's left flank.

SPECIAL IDEA-DEFENDING FORCE.

The Officer Commanding at Poona has received orders to protect the arsenal and powder factory, and in pursuance of the these orders has prepared a position protecting them from the North and West. His force is—1 Brigade R. F. A. 2 Brigades Infantry. (6 Battalions), and 1 Regiment Cavalry. He has been told that reinforcements cannot reach him for six days.

On the night of the 15th of January his Cavalry has been driven back to the Mula river and report the enemy in strength on the Indrayani river.

On the 16th of January a force estimated at a Brigade of Infantry and a Brigade of Artillery, establishes itself on a line Barka W.—Hinjouri—Thirgaon.

SUMMARY OF THE ATTACK.

The attack has been divided into the following phases:—

1st Phase—Cavalry and R. H. A. with the M. I. in support driving in enemy's advanced troops, clearing the left bank of the river

2nd Phase—Artillery duel, and concentration of Infantry for the attack on the left of the position.

3rd Phase—Detailed reconnaisance of position, Infantry night attack against the Bluff and Bluff ridge advanced position)

(4th Phase—The assault of the main position.

THE DEFENCE.

Finally, the roles are reversed, the units of the attacking force occupy the entrenchments dug by themselves (in their annual course of training) and the targets are transferred to the positions the attacking force succeeded in reaching, prior to the assault of the position.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DEFENSIVE POSITION.

The position, which face west, extends along partially forest clad heights from Little Sus to Mahratta Hill which form its right and left flank respectively. Both are somewhat advanced, and bring a cross fire on the centre of the position. A mile to the West lies the Bluff and Bluff Ridge a long low eminence, steep on the North and West, where it commands a long stretch of the Mula River, whilst the southern portion runs at right angles to the main position. The Mula River, which is ruled unfordable runs right across the front, and the nullahs leading into it offer much cover to the attack, which is enhanced by the terraced fields and high cultivation. On both flanks of the main position, however, the ground is very open.

An examination of the position discloses its great strength, the entrenchments having been excavated out of the solid rock, or in soil mixed with large boulders. Six battalions and two batteries are required to man these defences, and a brief description of the dispositions should be of interest to all. The first difficulty that met the defenders was the problem offered by the Bluff. It was essential to hold this hill, otherwise the enemy under its cover could cross the river unobserved and unimpeded. Delay, moreover, is the object of the defence, a further incentive to occupy it. The actual entrenching offers no insurmountable difficulties, but it is necessary, in case of need, to be able to withdraw the garrison. The enemy must, therefore, be forced to attack one side only, and the scheme of defence is based on this, by forcing the enemy, if he attempts to surround the hill, to make two crossings of the river, and thus expose himself to defeat in detail. If the advanced position is attacked from the S. W. the garrison must, if necessary, retire along the N. E. side of the ridge and "vice versa," and it is with this particular object that the defences have been designed. The hill is strongly entrenched along the western, northern and eastern sides, whilst a line of obstalces, which can be easily lighted up by night, and are under fire from all the trenches and a blockhouse in the river bed, run from each side of Bluff Ridge right down to the banks of the Mula.

With reference to the main position in rear, groups of trenches have been prepared at or near the foot of the hills, each group has a communication trench to the rear, leading either to the top of the hill or into the forest, where cover from view is obtained, and a communication path suffices. Each trench is provided with a support trench or casemate, in which the firing line may seek shelter during bombardment by the enemy, when overhead cover has not been prepared in the forward trenches themselves. A second tier of fire is given by a line of sangars on the hill side, which are specially designed to fire into the nullahs and other ground, unsearched by the lower sited trenches. These also have their communication support trenches, whilst there are further cover trenches for the local reserves. Pioneer Spur is defended by a well constructed redoubt. Lateral communication has been constructed throughout the position. Gun emplacements exist all along the main line of defence and on the top of the Bluff, and numerous alternative positions have been construted. Lines of possible retreat have not been overlooked.

It is to the attack of this position that the Division is now assembling: a position less formidable in every respect than any section of the defences of Port Arthur, yet one which, when examined, leaves no doubt in the observer's mind of how vastly difficult is the question of attack to-day. Often through the coming manoeuvres will its actors recognize, perhaps as they have never recognised before, the extraordinary military talent that gave the Russian Fortress to its victors.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Originator's Views.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read the Proceedings of the last Social Conference held in Calcutta, with much pleasure. The Presidential Address was excellent and it contained the views of all sober well-wishers of our society. Though I was the originator of this Conference, with the aid of my Madras friends and the late Mahadev Gonvinda Ranade, I refused to attend it during the past few years, as I found it working on non-national principles, denouncing the opinion of the masses who were acting conscientiously, though erroneously, and professing no respect for the national religion.

The views which the President formulated were all those which I have been advocating for the past 30 years, and which my late respected friend Ranade did not oppose. My line of procedure was to ascertain what the Hindu Law was, to inform my people of the same, and to exhort them to follow it in preference to any custom prevailing whenever they found that the latter was harmful, uncivilised, and dangerous to our prosperity. I showed them that our conscience is of greater importance to us than all the inconveniences and losses we might incur by acting against it. I and my late friend Chensala Rao were persecuted for some years by the priesthood because we advocated the marriage of betrothed children; they ex-communicated us, created dissentions in our families by inducing my cousin, the late Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao to dissociate with me. We pitied our opponents, preached to them our view of the law and returned kindness for their persecution. We eventually succeeded in convincing many of them that what we had preached was the true Hindu Law and they became the supporters of the cause we pleaded. I have been so far successful that all persecution of people who differed from the priesthood has now ceased or, at any rate, I have not heard of it since the grand discussion held at Madras in 1888, under the presidency of the Head of the Uttarady Mutt. He confessed to me that my views were more consistent with Hindu Law and religion than those held by our opponents. He asked me to state what I would have done, if I had been in his position. I told him that I would educate the minor priests and make them know what the law was and not persecute those who ventured to preach and practice it. He promisedto do so, said that he hadnot sanctioned our excommunication and allowed me to associate with him more prominently than those who had been prompting our persecution. Nothing can succeed without carrying the people with it. They are open to conviction but require irrebuttable proof for the correctness of our advocacy, contrary to the prevailing custom. I think they are perfectly right. Even now there are many who widely differ from me in my views of sociology. It required a generation's preaching to remove the rancour to the cause of my preachings and its preacher. They now treat me with attention, kindness and respect.

The President was of opinion that some of the Resolutions passed by the Conferences held in the previous years were unsuitable to the present social condition of the Hindu society; that there is much that is good, there is much that is precious and beneficial in out social organization and we must proceed cautiously and slowly; that we must take the mass of the community with us so far as it may be possible that the Resolutions that would be laid before the Conference were such that there was nothing in them to which, according to the opinion of some of the members of the orthodox society, who had been consulted, any thinking man can take exception; that the most important matters were the fusion of the sub-castes the curtailment of marriage expenses, the advancement of female education, the sea-voyage movement and the remarriage of virgin widows, as these girls were married in name only and were not widows, that endeavours should be made to promote intermarriages between the sub-castes to curtail marriage expenses, to establish large number of schools for the education of girls and to pay attention to the education of grown up and married girls. He said that "there are distinct shastric texts allowing travels by sea to foreign countries for education, and that it is a matter of history that up to the time of the Mahomedan conquest of this country, the Hindus were a sea-faring people; that students returning to this country after their education in foreign countries should be freely admitted into society, if they only conform with practice as regards dress and living of the Hindus; that it seemed to him strange to raise any obstacle in the way of re-admission into society of Hindus who undertake voyages to foreign countries for education, commerce and other useful purposes; that on consultation with many of the orthodox people he ascertained their almost universal feelings to be that virgin widows should be remarried; that strenuous efforts should therefore be made to promote the cause of remarriage of virgin widows; and that those gentlemen who will take an active part in such a cause will be rewarded for their kind efforts by the great God of the Universe. In short he was of opinion that the aim of the Indian Social Conference should be to influence public opinion and to lay down generally the lines which reform should take, but the elevation of each section of the Indian community must be worked out by itself and by its own rules. While each section is doing its best to work out its own internal reforms, he thought that there should be no display of any hostile or aggressive attitude towards other sections, but rather there should be mutual sympathy and a strong spirit of co-operation and joint action that we should be prepared to encounter some amount of misunderstanding—but if the reform is in the right direction, all misunderstandings will gradually disappear, truth will prevail, and, with God's blessings, honest efforts will be crowned with success. I ask whether these are not the views that I have been advocating for the past 30 years. I feel immensely strengbened by their approval of one who has been administering Hindu Law for a long series of years to the utmost satisfaction of his countrymen and of one who was equally respected by all other sections of the Indian people, Sir Chander Mahadev Ghose. I would propose that he be declared the President of the Indian National Social Conference.

R. RAGOONATH ROW.

Kumbaconam, Jan. 13.

ACCORDING to the Chungkiang correspondent of the *North China Herald*, Lord Ronaldshay and Mr. Belt have arrived there *en route* to Burma *via* Chengtir Suifu and Bhamo. They purposed leaving Chungkiang on the 28th ultimo. Lord Ronaldshay, as is well-known, has already travelled widely in Central Asia, and has written an interesting account of his travels. His companion, Mr. Belt, is an Australian, and has also undertaken many hazardous journeys including one from the Cape to Cairo.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE AMIR'S VISIT. It is stated that the Amir has come to India as an honoured guest of the Government, only to seek recreation from the cares of state, and that the visit is devoid of any ulterior political motive. Even supposing that the tour is purely for pleasure, I think that His Highness cannot help carrying away with him a political lesson or two which will be of some use to him in future. He will be strongly impressed, for one thing, with the might of England, the extent of her Indian Empire, and the teeming millions, bewildering in their variety of race and creed, who own allegiance to her. He will have before him a vivid presentment of the value and importance of the British alliance which is his best safeguard against all possible dangers from without. Habibulla Khan is believed to be about as shrewd as his father, while he is more refined and enlightened than his predecessor. In a remarkable pronouncement before his courtiers and nobles, a few months ago, he insisted upon the value of education, saying that a peasant's son, who was educated, would be held by him in far greater esteem than the nobleman's son who was devoid of education. A man of his sense and shrewdness will perceive that he is honoured with an alliance, and is made so much of, owing to his peculiar position as a buffer between two great Western Powers owning dominion in the east; and while he may inwardly thank Russia for the honour bestowed upon him by England, he will, at the same time, be clearly able to see that it is his interest to hold fast by the British alliance. We may be positive, therefore, that when he goes back to his home, he will be confirmed in the conviction that in the hour of trial, England alone will be his friend.

THE AMIR AND THE RAILWAY. The Amir will see for himself what a wonderful means is supplied by railway, for facility of communication, and for the development of trade. But it is doubtful whether he will be prepared, nevertheless, to discard the solemn adjuration of his father not to introduce the railway into Afganistan. The British line has extended up to the very door of Afganistan, and is waiting eagerly to penetrate into the Amir's territory. It may be kept waiting there indefinitely. An explanation of the Amir's reluctance may be found in the workings of the Oriental mind on questions affecting the relations of Asiatics with Europeans; and as it is my business in this column to act as an interpreter, I may briefly outline the native view for general information. Asiatic potentates have generally a wholesome dread of the white man's railway, because they feel that once within its iron grip, there is no escaping his ascendancy. The current opinion among coloured people on the subject of European aggrandisement is that first there is an exploration of their territory by the white man. He then meekly settles in it for commercial purposes, and wheedles the unsuspecting native ruler out of privileges and concessions. In good time, the missionary follows the harmless trader and he, too, is allowed an asylum in the country. By degrees, the white man, by virtue of his overwhelming superiority in knowledge and diplomacy, strengthens his hold on the country, and an insidious attempt is made to bring it, as the phrase goes, within the sphere of influence of the European power concerned. The concessions, originally granted as a favour, transform themselves by an inevitable process of evolution into rights, which easily lend themselves to complications and disputes. The natives become suspicious and excited, a missionary or two are murdered, whereupon a *casus belli* is established; the bullet follows the Bible, and the territory is eventually absorbed, by the stern law of might, into the empire of the European. Such is the genesis, as conceived by native races, of aggrandisement on their soil; and if the Amir is desirous of continuing in splendid isolation from the rest of the world, and consequently from its civilization, his mind is easily understood on this hypothesis.

A PROPOSED WELCOME BY PARSIS. It is only right that Indian Mahomedans should welcome the Amir with special marks of honour as one of the heads of Islam. But I do not know what the Parsis have to do with him. It is suggested in some quarters that it would be an act of prudent forethought to present him with an address on behalf of the Parsi community when he comes to Bombay. It is argued that if his good-will is secured by this means, it willipave the way for enterprising Parsis to settle in Afganistan for trade purposes with special facilities and privileges from its ruler. It may be mentioned that about twenty years ago the Amir, Abdur Reheman, had invited a well-known Parsi firm in the Punjab to open a branch in Kabul, and I must say that if it did not prosper, it was through no fault of the Amir, who was said to be well disposed towards it. Even if H. H. Habibulla Khan is willing to repeat the experiment made by his father, it can only affect a few individuals for whose benefit an address from the entire community is scarcely called for. Anyway, it will do no harm.

MUNICIPAL ELOQUENCE. *Similia similibus curantur* is a well known homœopathic maxim, and on the same principle of like being cured by like I can account for the evident desire of Dr. Sukhia, one of the most voluble members of the Corporation, to restrain the volubility of his colleagues, himself included. He has sent in a notice of motion for the appointment of a committee to consider the advisibility of framing a rule "imposing on all councillors *equally* the time limit on the duration of all speeches" at its meetings. He further proposes that "in order to find out the truth or otherwise of the allegations that certain councillors take up in discussion much time of the Corporation," the secretary be asked to keep a record of the time occupied by members in speechification. There is a touch of irony in in the first part of the resolution, as there is a touch of personality in the second, which affords, to my mind and to his a desire to curb the license of the members all round without distinction. The desire would seem to emanate, not from his own love of brevity, but because he loves much less those of his colleagues who are hurling what he considers an unfair charge of verbosity against honourable members. I have no means of judging who is the worst offender in the Corporation on the score of verbosity; nor will it serve any useful purpose to discover who is the best bore of the House. Moreover I am not at all sure of any good being done, in the absence of a definite time-limit, by the Secretary taking a note of the time occupied by members in speechification. I suppose that officer has more useful work to do than keep marking time. Of a truth, the task would be as tedious and profitless as some of the speeches themselves.

PROPOSED REMEDIES. It cannot be gainsaid by any one that a considerable proportion of the time of the corporation is wasted by orators fond of hearing their own eloquence, and although a time limit will compel brevity and despatch, there will yet be some evil to counterbalance the good. A speech lasting five or ten minutes may be tedious and unilluminating, while another extending over half an hour may be profitable and instructive; and it would be a positive disadvantage to behead it by a merciless application of the closure. If the importance of a question and the weight of the member who has carefully studied it demands more than the prescribed time for its adequate treatment, the Corporation may reserve to itself the power of extending it in a special case. But the power may prove invidious in its exercise and is likely to create heart-burning. It is, I presume to obviate such contingency that Dr. Sukhia is anxious to put a curb on all members equally, taking care to underline the word in order to emphasize his meaning, I do not know if placards hung round the walls of the Council Chamber, bearing the legend in big, bold letters, 'Brevity is the soul of wit,' can have any effect in staring boredom out of countenance. But it it is not the way with bores to be easily put down by anything. Failing this remedy it may be worth considering whether a [illegible] of disapproval on the part of members by means of significant yawning, or ironical cheers, or audible snoring, (which I suppose can be easily induced in the comfortable and luxurious chairs provided for Councillors), will effect even a partial cure of the evil. Dr. Sukhia has started a question of a high moment in this essentially time-saving age.

SCENE IN A FIRE TEMPLE. The *Akhbare Soudagar* has created a sensation among the Parsis by publishing an account of a sacrilegious theft by some of the officiating priests of the fire temple at Udwada which may be described as the cathedral town of the Parsis. Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit lately sent an offering of Agar, a sort of odoriferous wood in charge of three ladies, to the sacred temple This wood is exceedingly precious, and each offering of what is known among Zoroastrians as *Machi* cost about two or three hundred rupees. As the priests are known for their pilfering habits, the ladies assisted by Mr. Petit's manager, were on the watch that all the pieces intended for the altar went to feed the sacred flame, while their very value formed an additional incentive to the officiating priests for secreting some of them by sleight of hand in which they are said to have acquired great dexterity by practice. The attempt was discovered, and in obedience to a very strong remonstrance from Mr. Petit, addressed to the managers of the fire temple, the culprits have been suspended from their office for one year. Although the theft of sandalwood by priests is a matter of common knowledge, the faith of the devout has remained unshaken. The poet sings of people who are "even in prayers planning sins anew." But here they are actually committing sins anew in the very *sanctum sanctorum* of the house of God! While the worshippers sometimes mount guard at the different barred windows round the altar, closely watching the operations of the performing priest, the priest, who is seemingly intent upon nothing but the prayers he is mumbling, watches for an opportunity to hoodwink the sentinels. This is a sight, indeed; but it is certainly not one for the gods. While faith is strong and general, the priesthood of Udwada will not starve. But it behoves the enlightened Parsis of Bombay to raise them, by means of education, from their abject degradation.

DION.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla presiding.

THE TRAMWAY SERVICE.

In last September, the Committee had passed a resolution requesting the Commissioner to inform the Standing Committee whether the full tram-service stipulated in the agreement with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company had been and was being given to the public. This resolution was passed in consequence of a complaint being made by Mr Cicilia D'Souza, and Dr. Sukhia complaining of the inadequacy of the Tramway Service and requesting the Committee to call upon the Tramway Company to reserve accommodation for ladies. The correspondence which passed between the Municipal Commissioner and the Tramway Company on the subject of reserving accommodation for ladies has already been published in these columns. The reply from the Company was to the effect that there was neither need nor desirability of reserving accommodation for ladies.

The Commissioner had referred the matter to the Executive Engineer with a request to hold an inspection and these to report whether the full tram service. Stipulated under the agreement with the Company was given to the public.

The Executini Engineer after naming the places he had selected for inspection went on to say: The contract time for commencing the service was nearly adhered to in all cases. This was not the case with respect to the time of closing the service. At most of the junction and termini it varied between 9 and 19 p. m. In case of statements 1, 3 and 8 the service was continued after 10 p. m, but was closed before 10·30 p. m.

The interval of did not exceed 10 minutes except in certain where the delay may be ascribed to unforeseen detention or obstacles alon the roan. On the other hand, he total number of cars actually run throughout the day in somecases far exceeded that which needed to have run on the 10 minute basis. Upon the above observations therefore, the only thing the Corporation can demand of the Company is the adherence to the stipulated hour for closing the service, viz., 11·30 p. m., if such a course is deemed to be os benefit to the public.

The Committee yesterday resolved to forward the matter to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee that the Commissioner be asked to see that the clause relating to the keeping up of the tramway services until 11.30 p.m., was acted upon and to urge on the Tramway Company the desirability starting at busy hours, special tramcars at short intervals from junctions like Market Money School, &c., just as it was being done at Bori Bunder and Pydownee.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Report of the Health Officer for the 4th quarter of 1906, was recorded; from which the following are the excerpts:

The health of the city has been favourable during the period under review. the total mortality being 3,023 lees than in the last quarter. Cholera ceased to be epidemic during the quarter, but there was a sharp outbreak of the disease during 20th November 1906 amongst the prisoners of the Umarkhadi Jail. In all 31 prisoners were attacked and 13 of them died. The outbreak, which was due to an under-trial prisoner contracting the disease and spreading the infection to other prisoners, was quickly brought under control by the Jail authorities. An outbreak of Typhoid fever with 16 attacks and 1 death occurred at the end of October amongst the nurses attached to the J. J. Hospital. A committee selected from the members of the Hospital staff was appointed to enquire into the cause of the outbreak, but the result of their investigation has not yet been communicated to this Department. As stated in my last quarterly report, a regular staff was appointed at the Poona station, G. I. P. Railway, to take down the addresses of passengers booked for Bombay. The work was carried on smoothly and without causing any detention or other inconvenience to passengers. The total number of persons whose addresses were noted from 2nd October to 31st December 1906 amounted to 31,994, out of which number 16,357 persons were traced at the addresses given. The rest could not be traced owing to their having given vague or incorrect addresses. Of the number traced, 16 were found to be suffering from plague and 1 from cholera. The usual precautions in the way of isolation of the sick and disinfection of premises were taken where cases of infectious disease were discovered, and the other inmates of the chawl were kept under observation in order to detect the occurrence of further cases of illness amongst them. In 1905 there was but little plague in Poona, and the efficacy of the measures above described could not therefore be determined. This year, however, it is evident that the method has been the means of detecting infection in various part of the city, and that it has thus helped the Health Department to control the spread of the disease. During the quarter the collection and examination of rats was continued, and 81,171 rats were collected and sent to the Government Laboratory and Parel. Out of this number 50,097 were not examined at they included live rats, dead rats in a putrid condition, and all rats sent no Sundays and holidays Very few live rats are now examined, as only a very small proportion of them has been found to be infected.

There were 5,432 births (exclusive of 174 still-births) registered during the quarter. Of these, 2,838 were of males and 2,594 were of females. There were 8,438 deaths registered during the quarter, being 3,023 less than in the last quarter.

Examining the statistics according to place of birth, we find that 3,321 persons, exclusive of still-born, were born in Bombay, 4,929 were born out of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 185 persons could not be traced. From Plague 232 deaths were registered, being 191 less than in the last quarter but 64 more than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

Adoption of an Important Recommendation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 16.

A Meeting of the Allahabad University Senate was held on Tuesday last. The following important recommendation of the Faculty of Arts was adopted:—Any Master of Arts of the University may, at least three years after he has taken the M. A. Degree, be admitted to examination for the Degree of Doctor of Letters. The examination is to be entirely *viva voce* and based chiefly on an original thesis offered by the candidate at least six months before the meeting of Senate, upon any subject connected with ancient India, History, Philology, Archæology, Philosophy and Religion.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

(CONCLUDED.)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALIGARH, JANUARY 16.

The Amir looked well and hearty and exceedingly kind and genial and was greatly pleased with the warm response from the students and others present which marked pauses in his speech. Added to a host of distinguished Mahomedan Noblemen and gentry present there were several European gentlemen present including Mr. Hotz, a former head master of Aligarh, Mr. Mackenzie Williams, Mr. Grabham, Major Woodwright, Civil Surgeon, the Collector Mr. Ingram and Commissioner Mr. Conybeare. On the Amir being seated one of the trustees deputed, Mr. Habibul Rahiman Khan, requested permission to read the address, and the same being graciously accorded by the Amir the address was read by Khan Bahadur Mezamull Ullah.

The address which was exceedingly lengthy reviewed the origin of the College and recorded the names of various benefactors who had given endowments, notably their Highnesses the Nizam, the Maharaja of Rampur, Maharajah of Bhawalpur, Manaraja of Bhopal, Maharaja of Patiala, and the Aga Khan. Reference was made to a proposal to make this College a University and the fact that on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales a school of science was established. In the College some four lakhs rupees being collected, of which Sir Adamji Pirbhoy had given one lakh and ten thousand. An Arabic chair had already been provided at Aligarh, still there was much to be done. Reference was made to the security of person and property and the blessings of peace and prosperity under British rule. Owing to lateness of the afternoon and approach of the hour of prayer the concluding two pages could not be read nor could Persian poems be recited specially composed for the occasion. His Highness the Amir. having waited a moment for his hearers in front to be seated on rose and said speaking in simple Persian so as to be easily understood by all the students:—

The Amir's Speech.

"Many persons have spoken in various ways in matters to the detriment of Aligarh College but we have come here ourself to fully learn how much of truth there is in these allegations. We are grateful to the Government of India for permitting so large a representative gathering of Mussulman Community to meet us at this College and hear what we have to say.

"Now we come to the main purpose of our visit here. To-day when we visited this College and asked questions dwelling upon principles of Islam with those students who were present in class, we were thankful indeed to find that students whom we questioned were perfect and well conversant in the faith of Islam, (Loud and continuous applause.). We ourselves will be the first to silence those who have uttered calumnies regarding this College. (Vociferous and continued loud applause). Never will we advise that you should abstain from Western learning, rather will we urge you once, twice and even thrice to apply your minds to its learning with all the diligence and energy of which you are capable, but in doing so let the tenets and principles of Islam be your first great study. (Cheers.). For example, we have opened a college in Afghanistan, called Habibya College. and we have permitted Western knowlegde to be taught there so that the students may be perfect Mussalmans. (Cheers.). The students whom we examined to-day were perfect in the creed of Islam and we regret that we cannot help this college fully because in our country we ourselves have great need of funds for the work of education. At present we fix monthly a grant of five hundred rupees for this College. (Cheers.) We advise you that those Mussulman students whom we inspected this day after completing the religious instructions they are now receiving be sent broadcast through the country, They will be successful."

Concluding the Amir added:—

"We now donate to Aligarh college in a lump sum the amount of Rs, 20,000." This generous gift of the Amir was received with thunderous applause.

The casket containing the address was then presented to the Amir which His Highness graciously accepted and then bade goodbye to the various gentlemen who came forward. together saying that it would be his pleasure to dine that evening with twenty five of the trustees present.

After rest the Amir attended afternoon prayer and later graced a garden party on the cricket ground with his presence, proceeding therefrom to the College mosque for evening oblations, Illuminations then followed.

The Amir left for Cawnpore some two hours in advance of time of the programme.

The Directors of the Juma Musjid convene a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay in the Juma Musjid to-morrow at 1 p. m. (B. T.) to consider what steps shall be taken to celebrate the historic event of the arrival of His Majesty Amir Habibulla Khan, King of Afghanistan and to give His Majesty a fitting and cordial reception.

VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Bills at To-morrow's Meting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 16.

The business before the Supreme Legislativ Council on Friday the January 18th the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson will move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Coroners Act 1871 and the Prisoners Act 1890.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY SOCIETY.

Business at the First Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 16.

The first Meeting of the Allahabad University Society was held on Monday last with Sir George Knox in the chair.

The Draft Rules, slightly amended, were passed, and Mr. Jennings was elected Secretary and Messrs. Ghosh and Chatterjee, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary, respectively, to carry on work temporarily until March when the permanent elections take place

RECENT PETROLEUM EXPLOSION.

Major Williams' Recommendations.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 16.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Major Williams R. A., Chief Inspector of Explosives, has returned to Calcutta after enquiring into the circumstances attending the explosion of the petroleum flat at Rangoon.

It is understood that he has submitted recommendations to the Local Government with the object of preventing similar occurrences in future.

THE ECLIPSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 16.

During the Eclipse on Monday the temperature at Calcutta instead of increasing steadily as the day advanced, at first slowed down and finally stopped still at 70° for fully an hour between 11-30 and 12-30.

THE death has occurred at Nuwara Eliya Ceylon of Mrs. Brooks Smith, mother of Mrs. Elliott and grandmother of Messrs. C. Brooke Elliott, E.C. Elliott of Kandapolla, and Mrs. A. E. Gardner, at present in India, and Miss Rachael Elliott, now at home. The deceased was 85 years old, and had lived during last three years with Mr and Mrs. C. J Lallyett of Nuwara Eliya. She was a Miss Elizabeth Osborne Smith and the wife of an Indian Civil Servant, and lived long in Darjeeling during the time of the Indian mutiny. Her daughter married Mr. E. Elliott, the vetern Ceylon Government Agent, presently on the pension list, and at home he had been lately declining steadily in health.

HYDERABAD NOTES AND NEWS.

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, JANUARY 12.

THE LATE NAWAB ZAFFAR JUNG.

By order of H. H. the Nizam's Government, a special notification was issued from the Finance Office on Thursday last ordering that all the Government offices in His Highness' Dominions shall be closed for two days in memory of the deceased—in Hyderabad on Friday and Saturday and in the districts the two days succeeding the receipt of the notification. The Military Department, of which the late Nawab was the *Muin-ul-Maham*, was closed for three days— Thursday, Friday, and on Saturday.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. G. Casson Walker is engaged in trying to solve the problems affecting the State's Copper Currency—the *Dubs*. It would appear that more than seven crores of these coins have been issued from the Mint up to now and are in circulation in addition to the old *Alamgiri dubs*, which have not been withdrawn from circulation. Yet it is not known where these are gone and why the market is so tight notwithstanding the seven crores of new *dubs* being added. It is also curious to note that before the new *dubs* were issued, the exchange rate was 25 *Gundas* per rupee, but since their introduction it has gone down to 20 *Gundas*. It is a matter for congratulation that the rate of exchange of the rupee itself now represents almost a fixed standard, and it is hoped that there will not be any more serious fluctuations there. The Treasury has been amply stocked with the new rupees and any amount of them is made available for the public at any time. The Mint is therefore engaged at present in the coinage of copper coins alone, and with the help of three additional machines which have been sent for, it is hoped to increase the stock as well as the supply of the *dubs* also. But it is one thing to have a good supply and it is another to expect the *Shroffs* to do their work honestly. An unlimited supply should no doubt compel them to exchange *dubs* at a fair rate, but unless Government introduces some legislative measures against malpractices, the *Shroffs* are not likely to help to bring exchange to the standard rate.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, has returned from leave and taken over charge of his duties from Mr. E. A. Seaton.

THE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. Bakshi Raghunath Pershad, the officiating Chief Justice, has been appointed President of the Municipality for the current year in addition to his usual duties. *Apropos* of the Municipality, the appointment of an Engineer in addition to the Superintendent seems to be superfluous. When this appointment was made about six months ago, it was supposed that it was only temporary and that it was done with the object of meeting the necessites of work as the Superintendent was on special duty elsewhere. But now the Engineer seems to be a permanent fixture. If so, it should be seen what work the Superintendent will be entrusted with.

SUMMONING OF RECORDS.

A Circular has been recently issued that the records of one office are not to be sent for by another office, even by heads of Departments, without the sanction of the Government. The object of this order, it is said, is to prevent delay and unnecessary interference. But it is curious that this Circular has been made applicable to Courts of Judicature also. No Court, including the High Court, can now send for any record from an office which is said to be of a confidential nature or in which the Government may be interested. The general rule in such matters is that when a party requires to prove any document contained in the records of any public office, he shall get a certified copy of the same from that office and produce it in Court. But there are certain documents of which no copy could be had. So the party who rests his claim on such a document can neither get a copy of the same from the office in which the file containing that document may be, nor can he cause the Court before which the matter for disposal is pending to send for the record!

GOVERNMENT *vs.* NUJUMMUDEEN AND OTHERS.

The case of Nujummudeen and three others, which was challanned before the Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder with respect to some men of the 2nd Rajputs stationed at Chiluldguda, which was kept aside pending extradition proceedings, is again to the fore. The accused Nujummudeen and his friends appeared before the Chief City Magistrate with a petition stating that they were prepared to stand their trial before him, and as the alleged occurrence took place within his jurisdiction and they were likewise living there, there was no necessity for any extradition proceedings. Mr. Des Santos, Barrister-at-law, appeared in their behalf, and the Magistrate has represented to the Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad that as the accused had appeared before him, there was no necessity for any extradition proceedings; that their bail there might be cancelled; and that the Secunderabad Police and the Military authorities should be directed to appear before him and prosecute the case.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The local branch of the Theosophical Society are to be congratulatd on their possessing one of the best buildings in the Residency Bazaars through the munificence of Mr. Pestonji Dadabai, late Commissioner of Customs, who has erected and presented the building at a cost of Rs. 12,000. It has been transferred and registered in the name of the Indian Section of the Theosophical Society, whose headquarters is Benares. The Society also owns furniture and books to the value of about Rs. 5,000, obtained by subscriptions and donations, of which Rs. 1,000 was given by Rai Bahadur Sett Ramgopal, of Secunderabad.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer "Egypt' which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow from England brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Adams, Mr R P
Beales, Mr R D
Blomfield, Mr W
Barnes, Mr H D
Bonham, Col J
Bentham, Mr J
Brown, Mr J
Bristol, Mr T
Cotton, Mr G
Challis, Mr W Mrs and 2 children
Clemson, Mr C and Mrs
Dods, Mr D
Dalzell, Mr J P
Duncan, Miss J
Davy, Miss H L
Fuller, Rev A R and Mrs
Forward, Miss
Fane, Mr A C
Griffith, Miss AW
Hayter, Mr O C G and Mrs and 2 children
Hooton, Miss P E
Heyes, Mr Thos,
Haskins, Miss
Jones, Miss M
[illegible], Miss
McMaster, Miss E
Mossa, Mr T A
Owen-Morgan, Miss
Poynder, Lt and Col and Mrs
Phillips, Mrs
Phillips, Miss D
Pike, Miss A
Peters, Mr G C
Rose, Mr W C
Robson, Mr C C
Smith, Mrs and 2 children
Smith, Miss
Thorbeirn, Mr
Taylor, Mrs Miss and Mr G
Willis, Mr R H
Waller, Rev E H M
Webber, Mr A A L A
Wilkins, Miss
Wheeler, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES

Anderson, Mr J S
Ardeshir, Mr J
Blower, Miss
Barratt Miss
Bird, Mr G R
Blaschbeck, Miss G
Carnegy, Mr A St C B
Clutterbuck, Mr P H
Churchill, Mr W W
Clark, Mr R M
Coleman, Mr F M
Collings Mr R
Cole, Mr A F
Cleaver, Mr A B
Dillon, Mr C C Mrs and Miss
French, Mr L
Gleer, Mrs and 2 children
Grant, Miss
Greffin, Mrs H D
Goldsmith, Professor H D
Ganss, Mr S and Mrs
Hill, Miss Lillie
Hill Major
Killican, Mr J Mc
King, Mr E
Kinloch, Mr J L
Lankester, Mrs and child
Lankester, Dr A
Lottan, Dr Miss E
Lawson, Mr W and Mrs
Myers, Miss J L
Marshall, Mr A and Mrs
McLeod, Mr D B
Morrison, Mr A J
Pogose, Mr N
Pouney, Miss
Pope, Mr T A
Quicke, Mrs
Richardson, Mr A W
Reynolds, Mr W F
Scarwauga, Mr P A
Snelsen, Miss
Sulvan, Mr W S
Stannard, Miss E
Salmoudson, Miss C
Stevens, Mr J A
Stanford, Nurse
Smith, Rev W G
Stevens, Mrs J A
Squire, Mr H
Sidney Mr G L
Thorpe, Mr W A C
Tinkler, Mr W S
Unna, Mr O W
Warden, Major H L
Williams, Mr W P C
Worsford, Miss
Wilson, Mr J A M

FROM BRINDISI.

Macfadyin, Mr M
Tobar, Maj A M
Withell,

FROM PORTS.

Carson, Mrs H C
Davies, Mrs J P
Meanes, Mr W Mrs and Miss
Mack, Dr L and Mrs
Wilson, Miss

FOR KARACHI.

Burnett, Mr R
Chester, Mr R
Laker, Mr L E
Murray, Mr H B
Mactar, Mr J D
Richardson, Mrs H L
Swyny, Mr A M
Stinton, Mrs T G and child

FOR CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Fox, Mr H H Mrs and Miss,

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY'S HANDICAPS.

The Newmarket Plate.—5 furlongs.

Kellua	10 7,	Adelaide	8 8,	Harpest	7 11.
Metal Maid	9 0,	Posco	8 7,	Epitome	7 6.
Royalist	8 13,	Gun Metal	8 3,	Maraschino	7 0.
Baritone	8 10,	Vocalist	8 2,	Russley Maid	6 12

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

The Charni Road Plate.—[illegible] furlongs.

Mameluke	10 3,	Hampstead	8 2,	Royal	7 0
Precious	10 1,	Tachreet	8 0,	Multiform	6 10.
Skylark	8 13,	Berlin	7 12,	Panala	11 7
Ajae	8 6,	Bending	7 9,		
Moorced	8 4,	Young Kaiser	7 4,		

Two Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

[illegible] Plate.—6 furlongs.

Comeback	10 3	Mandevelle	8 6,	Recovery	7 8.
Gun metal	10 2,	Koko	7 10,	Achievement	6 12,
Russley Rose	9 7,	Ceres	7 9.		

Two Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

The Little Arab Plate.—6 furlongs.

Hermit	10 4	Little Joker	7 13	Grey Falion	7 9.
Rose	9 10	Young Gazette	7 11	Zurriff	7 6.
Scimitar	9 5,	Darby	7 11	Advocate-General	7 0.
Mint	9 3,	Shanwar	7 10	Shabeb	6 8.

Top weight not accepting weight to be raised 4 lb

CEYLON TURF CLUB.

A Pari Mutuel To be Tried.

The following circular has been issued to members of the Ceylon Turf Club:—

Dear Sir,—At the annual general meeting held on 23rd October last, the feeling was practically unanimous against allowing a book-maker in the enclosures this year, and the stewards gather that this feeling is very generally endorsed by a large majority of of the members of the Club.

Under these circumstances it has been decided not to grant a permit to any book-maker this year, but to give a fair trial to the Pari Mutuel instead.

The working of the Pari Mutuel is doubtless familiar to most members of the Club, but, in order that there may be no misunderstanding the system under which it will be worked is detailed below for your information.— By order of the Stewards, J. LOCHORE.

RULES FOR WORKING THE PARI MUTUEL.

1. Boxes to receive tickets, one box for each race will be placed in a convenient position on the race course.

2 Tickets will be issued in duplicate. Both "Original and Duplicate" will have a space left for the date, number of race, and the name of the horse to be inserted, and the backer's signature. The original must be posted in the proper box before the flag falls, and the "Duplicate" portion must be retained in order to present it for payment in the event of the horse named proving the winner.

3. The value of tickets will be R10, R50, and R100, and the total face value of all the tickets in the box at the fall of the flag will be devided amongst the winners after deducting 10 o/o for the Turf Club. (Should the total sum not be equally divisible by ten, fraction of a rupee will belong to the Club).

4 Books of tickets, of various values, may be obtained on payment from the Secretary, Ceylon Turf Club, before the races commence, or on the course whilst the races are in progress.

5. For the convenience of members, cheques will be accepted in payment for books of tickets purchased previously to the day of the races, but on the race course all transactions must be in cash.

The checking and accounting will be carried out as quickly as possible after each race, and it is expected that winners will receive their dividends in about half an hour from the start of the race. A statement will be posted up, showing the number of tickets found in the box for each horse in the race and the sum to be distributed in dividends.

The face value of unused tickets in books will be refunded by the Ceylon Turf Club after the meeting, provided always that they be returned intact and have not been removed from the books in which they were sold. Application must be made to the Secretary on Monday, 21st January, or the two following days, after which dates no refund will be made for unused tickets. No refund will be made for tickets sold singly.

A "CAPT. KOEPENICK" AT NAWALAPITIYA.

The Police Fooled.

ONE Weerasinghe, a Sinhalese lad, possessed of some school training and intelligence, is reported to have attempted to play the role of detective at Nawalapitiya with some success. It appears he visited the house of Mr. Clovis de Silva, of the O. G. R. Nawalapitiya and, telling the servant that he was a detective officer, started "operations." He first went to the meat-safe and commenced with a hearty lunch, after which he possessed himself of a towel and decamped! The procedure of the detective officer not appealing to the servant, he hurried to his master at the Railway station and told him all, with the result the Police captured the would-be "Capt. Koepenick" without loss of time. He did not deny having eaten the tiffin and taken the towel. The servant treated him to the meal he said, and had lent him the towel so that he might have a bath. The Police let him out on personal bail, but it is alleged that he has disappeared.—*Times of Ceylon.*

DISTRESSING SICKNESS.

Widow's Sufferings from Nausea and Headaches ended by Bile Beans.

To ailing women everywhere the story told by Mrs. Mary Edwards, of 10, Linden Crescent, Folkestone, to a reporter of the "Folkestone Express" will convey a welcome message of hope and encouragement.

"For fourteen years I never knew what it was to get up in the morning without severe pains in the head, often followed by most distressing sickness," said Mrs. Edwards to the reporter. "I was always tired and depressed, and the smell of cooking would produce nausea and heavy headache. I was so weak and wretchedly ill at times, that I was quite unfit for my work. My appetite was very poor, and I always had to be extremely careful what I ate."

"I was often attended by doctors during the severe attacks, and never derived any permanent benefit from their treatment. Reading in the local papers of similar cases having been cured by Bile Beans I tried the same remedy. Soon I lost the feeling of heaviness which had so long oppressed me. I began to feel brighter in the morning, my appetite improved, one and by one all the distressing symptoms passed away until I was quite cured. I get up in the morning now bright and cheerful, and free from headaches. I can do my household work without trouble, I have an excellent appetite, and I am splendid health." Bile Beans for Biliousness cure all forms of liver and stomach disorders.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Bile Beans at Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle, or it may, he had, post paid and packed free from the Bile Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on receipt of prices: Re. 1-2 and Rs.2-8 per bottle.

FREE SAMPLE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample bottle of Bile Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette" 17th January, 1907.

AN ENORMOUS CANVAS.

Voina i Mir (War and Peace).

"*Oh! dans quel desespoir nous sommes encore tous! "Vous avez elargi le collier qui nous lie. "Mais qui donc tient la chaine?—oh Dieu juste est ce Vous?*" (Oh! what despair we are all in yet! You have widened the collar which binds us. But who holds then the chain? Oh just God, is it you!)

There are in it crowded groups and numerous figures. Your curiosity turns into wonder, wonder into admiration. The current bears you on. You do not see its depth. You pass from surprise to surprise. The autnor is a true Scythian. He has broken with the past. He has shaken off foreign servitude. He is restive under restraint of European taste. He does not know to restrict himself or to concentrate. Does not half a chord fill the ear with melody? Did we glide sleepily along the canal in a boat, this ponderous master-piece were a treasure. But it is a burden. Where to find the leisure for it now? It has disappeared with the elder Mr. Weller working the Ipswich coach. Rails and wires and phones have killed it. If the most interesting works are those which faithfully translate the existence of a fraction of humanity at a given moment in history, the 19th century has produced nothing more so than these three bulky volumes.

A RUSSIAN SHAKESPEARE.

Even Balzac in his *Comedie humaine* did not set himself to so gigantic a task. There is the aroma of Shakespeare in it cried Flaubert in a thundering voice, stamping his foot. It is an image of compact life and of moral chaos where it suffers. He copies it and consigns it collected in its material and ideal extension of time and of space, of beauty, grace, energy, violence, pathos and thought. Twenty years of the history of Europe figure in it. Twenty years of a couchement of the Modern World attended with bloodshed! Twenty years of the Great Napoleanic Wars, of time worn out with events, and conspicuous personages. Therein is portrayed the social existence of his nation from Moujik to Tsar, from children to old women, from young girls to soldiers, in bivouac, camp, court or club; family, shanty or palace; the masses, the troops, the councils, the eminent and isolated thinkers, marriages adulteries, births, life above all the slow evolution of all those soft youthful bodies inured in mature age and sinking into decrepitude, all the light minds, then serious, then sullied and vacillating, till comes at last sooner or later on the bare earth or the dainty bed, that supreme term of death, that mysterious moment when in spite of the distracted horror of the living, certain existing beings similar to those who contemplate them cease strangely to be: a problem and a spectacle on which no romance-writer has fixed a more steady and penetrating gaze than has Count Tolstoi,

THE GENIUS OF THE SLAV AND THE LATIN RACE.

War and peace has no subject so to say. It is neither dramatic nor psychologic. The analysis of a state of mind, the study of a passion, a faculty or an accident it is none of these. It is an amalgam, a unique alliance between the great epic inspiration and the infinitesimals of analysis. It is a chef-d'œuvre in bronze. Can you call it a romance? Chapters of history, chapters of philosophy, chapters of politics are piled up pell-mell in this encyclopedia of the Russian world. A very loose and a very simple thread of romantic action runs through them all. Life in it is what it is by essence, a transition, a flow, a slow combustion with thousands of figures in embers getting ashy. This comes of the races of the North—the Slav or Anglo-German, having a genius for the relative, when that of the Latin race is for the absolute. Take Alfieri's "Merope" or Corneille's "Horace" and contrast it with Shakespeare's "Macbeth" or Scheller's "Wallenstein."

In the first is a central figure with some scarce secondary figures and an action rigidly limited. In the second is a riotous multitude rushing athwart successive events, as if a piece were detached out of general life without dressing or mutilation. Nothing is more marvellously identical with the real than the growing, gradual transformations of minds ever alike to themselves, and yet ever new in the becoming unfolded fold by fold. Behold the blooming Natacha, with her ravishing eyes of a child-queen! Her sprightly charm, her merry surprise of a young girl the most choice, the most thrilling, the most gracefully and tenderly pretty that ever figured in books, her frenzy of passion, her secret sadness coupled with the progressive callousness of Prince Bolkonsky, imperious, freakish, extravagantly irate, and sinking on his bed of death into the timorous sweetness of an oldish-child in need of nursing. Out of that throng moving about, the interest centres in

TWO CONSPICUOUS FIGURES.

They are Prince Andre Bolkonsky and Count Pierre Bezouchof. All the thoughts and contradictions which torment the Russian mind and of the author's are reflected in them. Andre is a nobleman of a superior race, proud, cold, stiff with the secret sentimentality of sad thinkers, immeshed in a delicate love, lost in a labyrinth of faiths renounced and resumed, towering above the life he looks down upon, till at last, he lies mortally wounded on the field of Austerlitz, his eyes fixed on Heaven, so high, so far away and eternal, and in his long agony exclaims, "if I can but say now, O Lord have pity on me! But who can I say it to! An indefinite force, inaccessible, to whom I cannot address myself, nor can I express in words the Great All, or the Great Nothing, or is it perhaps the God Mary has sown up in the amulet she has given me? Nothing, there is nothing certain, except the nothingness of all I can conceive, and the majesty of something august that I cannot conceive!" The note is Byronion. Young Russia blasè played Childe Harold. The obsession was strong. Poets like Pouchkine and Lermontoff flew to the Caucasus, sick with the sickness of civilisation, the ennui of life in Petersburg. Pierre is heavy, enormous carnous and carnal but secretly undermined by the same growing uneasiness. Tossed by theosophic and religious systems he waxes now in faith, now in appetite, and is weighed down by the gross sensuality of his club comrades. Alas! Holy Moscow is in flames. Pierre leaves his palace like one affected with hallucination. He loses himself among plebians in a peasant's garb. He has a vague project of killing Napoleon that he may be a martyr and the expiatory victim of his people. Two sentiments incite him to it. The need of sacrifice and of suffering in the midst of a nation's misfortune, the second a sentiment exclusively Russian. It is indefinable, a contempt for all that is conventional, artificial, human, all that the majority of men prize as the sovereign good in this world. It is a strange and intoxicating feeling he feels for the first time, when he has suddenly given up wealth, power, life, all that we are at such pains to preserve as worth nothing, or worth the pleasure only attached to their sacrifice. Under that thick exterior is the subtle mystic soul of a Hindu monk. Pierre is taken a prisoner by the French. Among those he messes with is a poor devil of a soldier, Platon Karatief, a peasant "a finished and finite clod, untroubled by a spark" of doubt. The fellow endures the misery of those terrible days, with the humble resignation of a beast of burden. He looks at Pierre, and smiles a simple, innocent smile. He speaks a few words breathing of brotherhood and above all of fatalism, and no repining. One evening Platon is done up and cannot go a step. The last soldiers of the file shoot him in the snow. He accepts death with his characteristic indifference, like a sick dog. This works a moral revolution in the mind of Pierre. The civilised and savant noble puts himself to this primary creature's school. He has found his ideal of life at last. He has attained the supreme avator, mystic indifference. Had Tolstoi a presentiment, when he wrote the episode that he too would one day find his Karatief, pass through the same crisis, and put himself to the same school to go out of it regenerated?

A LESSON FOR US TO LEARN.

Tolstoi declaims against life as it is based on a lie. It is praiseworthy of him to proclaim it aloud, that the ground work of our Society is false, and that it is time to find new resources and moral conditions on which to base the future of a nation. "I wish to teach the children of the people to write and to think. But it is I, who ought to learn at their school. We seek our idea before us, while it is behind. The development of man is not the means of realising the ideal of harmony we carry in us. It is on the contrary an obstacle to its realisation. A healthy child which comes into this world fully satisfies the ideal of truth, of beauty and of goodness, from which it travels further and further with every day of its growth. It is nearer the unthinking creatures, animals, plants, nature which last is the eternal type of truth, beauty and goodness." Is there not in this a touch of ascetism, the cult of the yogi, of the unmoved fakir contemplating his navel? This reminds us of the simple, good-natured Karatief, who pulled off his boots and socks, and squated with his hands crossed on his knees, staring at Pierre. The West is not the land of such ascetic wanderings. India is the home of these doctrines. But in the frenzy which plunges a part of Russia into this moral and intellectual abnegation, those doctrines scarcely modified revive now in a state of stupor, of quietism, now sublime with devotion like the gospel of Buddah. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Tolstoi does not preach revolt. Where is the good? The week alone revolt. It is for them a consolation. The strong need no consoling. They smile at the injustice imposed on them. It is not of men they ask justice. They ask it of their conscience. Tolstoi's passivity does not mean indifference, but action on our ownselves, our minds, our morals, so much self control worthy the name of men.

"A people is but the attempt of many
"To rise to the completer life of one;
"And those who live as models for the mass
"Are singly of more value than they all."

All our faiths all our ideas are but relative hypotheses and everything considered there is but one thing real, absolute positive, palpitating, and that is individual suffering. We know not whether to laugh or to weep during our term of life, but this we knew perfectly that we suffer "......*L'angoscia delle genti che son quaggiu nel viso mi dipigne "Quella pieta che tu per tema senti.*" (The anguish of those down below imprents my face with pity, which you take for fright) says Dante's guide as he descends the limbo. It is this pity he feels that draws Tolstoi to the masses. He cannot unravel this enigma of grief, but he feels it all the same. Why kill each other for religious hypotheses, when we carry in us a natural religion indeliable, which no scientific discovery, no progress, no revolution has ever been able to abolish, and that is of human suffering? Under the combined influence of the old Aryan spirit in the people and of lessons from Schopenhauer among the cultivated classes there is a veritable resurrection of Buddhism and when is this solidarity to be attained? "March on," said the sage to the wayfarer who asked what distance it was to the next village.

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.

O. AND R. RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Supposed Running against Signals.

TWO LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 16.

A serious accident, resulting in the loss of two lives occurred at Fyzabad on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway loop line on Monday night to the down Passenger train from Lucknow. The train ran into a dead siding, climbed over the dead end and struck a gate hut which collapsed killing the two pointsmen who occupied it. The driver and the stoker jumped off before the engine crashed through the hut, but the khallasi remained at his post.

The engine was completely wrecked and several carriages were damaged. No passengers were hurt.

The accident is supposed to be due to the train running against signals.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ANOTHER REVIVAL: THE BEAD-BAG.

IN these days, when individuality is emphasized in every way imaginable, the wrist-bag occupies a great deal of attention, and inquiry of the leading West-End jewellers revealed the fact that orders are now being received to mount bags which have been worked by the women who bring them in. So far these dainty little bags have been chiefly of silk, ornamented with beads. The woman who has no taste for needlework will find bead-bags and card-cases spread out temptingly in the show-cases of jewellers and silversmiths. They are in the softest of colourings, and are so well blended that there is nothing in the least conspicuous about them. Antique bags, beautiful as a picture, are mounted in sterling silver, gilded, and studded with pearls and imitations of fancy stones. An antique bead-bag from Paris seen recently was a real work of art. Both sides of the bag were worked in a pattern of deep pink roses and green leaves on a cream-white ground, and finished with a bead fringe about an inch deep. Dark rich colours are also shown in these bags, as well as the lightest shades, some of which combine pale pink, white, and gold. Japanese designs, with their mingling of gay flowers on a bright blue ground, are effective, and some of the most popular bags are self-toned. Pretty bags of mauve are touched up with a tracery of white, of soft green relieved with an outlining of gold beads, and of a reddish tint. Pale green, with white and gold beads combined in a small leaf design and lined with white silk, makes a pretty little bag.

TAPESTRY AND SUEDE DESIGNS.

Many picturesque bags are made of tapestry, silk, satin and of suede embroidered in beads. In the tapestry variety the floral designs of the patterns are worked with beads agreeing in colour with the tapestry. The suede and satin bags are ornamented with bead embroidery in many degrees of elaboration, and the combinations which sell the most readily are cream colour, embroidered in silver. in steel and in gold, in the palest grey, and a delicate ecru embroidered in steel beads and mounted in silver. These bags, embroidered lavishly with gold beads and mounted in gold, are really bewitching. The motor-bag is the latest in handbags. It is made in all the fashionable leathers, and fitted with all the toilet articles, including cold cream, lipsalve, face powder, the new soap-leaves, a tiny comb and brush mirror, small hat-brush, pins, hairpins, etc. They are packed into the smallest possible compass, leaving room for handkerchiefs and gloves. Even a little gold watch is included in the fittings, besides a purse and card-case. According to the quality of the leather used and the finishing of these novelties is their price. Small mottled leather bags, lined with roan, are among the very popular because of their comparatively low price and smart appearance, and quite the latest idea is to have the open face of the watch showing in the lower left corner. A round shopping-bag of Indian goatskin in dark blue, drawn togeher at the top with leather strings, is useful for the woman who carries small parcels home with her.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 16TH JANUARY.
SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and unimportant.

Winds are north-westerley on the Coromandel Coast, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong at Nagapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—A few cases excluded the variations of both maximum and minimum are generally small. The highest temperaturre in the shade was 10° at Cochin and the lowest 42° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Bijapur, Mangalore, Cochin, Trichinopoly and Nagapatam.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather is generally fine and settled everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

ACCORDING to a Calcutta paper, the boycott movement in Bengal is defeating its own object. There are so many things and persons now to be boycotted that the average Bengali is inclined to boycott nothing. The result, says the journal referred to, is the more pleasing because at one time it was thought that the effect of the boycott Resolution passed by the Congress would be to give a fresh impulse to the malicious movement.

THE total quantity of timber removed from the Punjab forests in 1905-06 was 9,700,000 as compared with 3,800,000 in the year before. This remarkable increase is in part attributed to large earthquake relief grants made in Kulu and Kangra for the rebuilding of damaged houses in part also to large sales in Chamba to the contractors and the introduction in Bashahr of a new system of selling standing trees in place of departmental exploitation. The "unsettling influences" of the earthquake are held chiefly responsible for the abnormal amount of incendiarism during the year in the Kangra division.

Energy, Ambition, Cheerfulness, Strength, a Splendid Appetite, and Perfect Health

may be secured by all who follow the example of the young lady who gives this testimonial:

"Every spring, for years, I used to have intolerable headaches and total loss of energy, so that the season which should be welcomed by me was a dread; for, as the warm, pleasant days arrived, they brought to me lassitude and pain. A friend advised me to take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

I commenced using it and have not had since then the first symptom of headache. My appetite has improved, and I perform my duties with a cheerfulness and energy that surprise myself. I take pleasure in telling all my friends of the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and the happy results of its use."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

Meridian Watch Co.

SPECIAL SHOW DURING SEASON
MERIDIAN WATCHES
10 to 60
Servant Watches at cheaper price
Illustrated Catalogue Free on Application.
REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.
G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
Show Room: 65-67, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

O'Brien's British Bicycles
Humbers, Progress, Premiers, Centaurs, Swifts and Singers, Coventry Challenge
ED. O'BRIEN, Ltd.
The World's Largest Cycle Dealer
Coventry, England.
10 YEARS GUARANTEE GIVEN

Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap

Ensures a Clear, Soft Skin.

It is pure throughout, fragrantly perfumed, emollient, and antiseptic (10% crystal carbolic). It quickly removes dust and dirt, takes away the unpleasant effects of perspiration, and leaves instead a delicious feeling of thorough purification.

Sold by local Chemists and Storekeepers.
Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES.
LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well-known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.
REFINED
SACCHARIN
sweeter than SUGAR.
And every article connected with Aerated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate prices from
CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.,
General Merchants and Commission Agent
No. 104, Bhoosari Mohalla, BOMBAY.

BY THE WAY.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF YOUTH.

A CANADIAN teacher has tried the experiment of asking her class, between the ages of nine and fourteen, "Suppose this morning an all wise man were to enter our classroom, what six things would you ask" and in the January *Pall Mall Magazine* some of the responses are given. A few are the first questionings of natural philosophy—"Why is it that the sun only goes halfway round the earth?" "Why is it that we don't slip off the earth?" If the earth stopped what would happen to us." "How big is a volcano inside?" One question is clearly offered as a bid for popularity with the teachers. "Please can you tell me all about history?" The inquirer was ready to suffer in order to please. There are, of course, numerous problems for theological casuists. "When the world comes to an end, how can the people be united if parts of their bodies are in different parts of the world?" Why did the Lord make many planets instead of one large one?" "Why did Joseph not tell his brethren he was their brother the first time they came down to Egypt to buy corn?" "Why did Noah take some animals into the ark and leave others to get drowed?" The little victim who asked "What does ignorance personified mean?" affords gratifying evideuce of a clumsy sarcasm having missed fire. Doubtless it is a little girl who craves to know Who is the prettiest person in the worlds?' But the most informing qustion of all is that of the youngest girl in the class who wrote in the middle of a sheet of foolscap, Please would you tell me what my mother thinks every day in her mind? How the questioner must have studied and wondered at the fascinating puzzle-nothing less than the psychology of that incomprehensible and, to the child, irrational creatu[illegible] the grown-up persor.

LEGAL DISPENSARIES.

The Poor Man's Lawyer is much to the fore just now, in view of the attempt being made in London to start a Central Legal Aid Society with the object of giving legal advice to people unable to pay for it. "Legal dispensaries," it is hoped, will be established in various part of the country. The lawyer—or, rather, lawyers, for there are sixteen of them, acting as a rota of four—receives applicants for advice in the Ancoats Art Museum once a week. Last year alone there were 1,175 new cases, making necessary more than 3,000 interviews. Most of the cases relate to differences between employers and workmen. There is a large group of difficulties as to insurance and friendly societies. It is quite usual for an applicant to bring a sheaf of eight or ten policies, on which the weekly payments will amount to 10 per cent. of his earnings. "The result," the lawyers report, "of this wholesaleinsurance of every relative (which is nothing less than a mild form of gambling) is that most of the policies sooner or later fall in arrear and are lapsed' by the insurance company." Working men are also frequently in hot water over "instalment" payments. They purchase things that are not really needed at prices far above their market value. Often, the lawyers report, nearly all the instalments have been paid, and then, owing perhaps to an unforeseen accident, the payments fall into arrear, and "the furniture owner swoops down upon it and carries it away."

WOMAN'S REALM.

It is noticable that nearly always husbands send their wives to the Settlement to explain matters to the lawyers. As Judge Parry once remarked in the County Court, the wife is often the lawyer of the family, and far superior to the husband in explaining facts. If a young married couple, for instance, have undertaken to buy a piano on the hire system, with a joint income of £2 a week, it is the wife who comes to the lawyer and takes advice as to how to get rid of the white elephant. If a child is injured, the mother invariably comes on its behalf. Gleams of humour occasionally relieve the lawyer's routine. Once a woman was shown into the room who seemed to find it difficult to say what she wanted. After much coughing and clearing of the voice she explained: "I've a tickling at the back of my throat. I'd like something done to it, as it causes me a good deal of trouble." It soon appeared that the woman thought it was a medical dispensary.

"SEMPER VIVAT."

He was a down-at-heel shrivelled old man and the resemblance of his knock to the postman vigorous rat-tat drew the householder to the door in keen expectancy There was thrust in his face a basketful of greenery which looked like dried lichen and this strange stuff he was requested to buy at twopence a bunch. "Remarkable plant" said the seller glancing upwards to see if the householder was credulous. 'Semper vivat' it is called. You read your Bible of course? If you look in Isaiah you will find as how the Virgin Mary picked some of this stuff on her way to Jerusalem, and it lived ever afterwards. That is why it is called Semper vivat Take a bunch mister and Heaven will bless you as well as an old man who has seen better days. The plant was the Rose of Sharon its peculiarity being that when placed in water it flowers in a couple of days The householder invested twopence satisfied that however the purchase might turn out the Bible narrative was worth the mony with an old man's benediction into the bargain.

"OGLING" SPIDERS.

Mr. W. Strickland, of Singapore, recently had a strange experience while sitting in a garden at Buitenzorg, Java. Watching a captive spider, remarkable for the possession of a pair of eyes which glow like "gig lamps" amid a cluster of smaller eyes, he was amazed to note that the "gig-lamps" slowly changed in colour from brown to grass-green and back again to brown! Further, as if to increase astonishment, the creature proceeded to change the colour of his eyes alternately, thereby exercising a most uncanny fascination over the mere man! There was something so diabolically deliberate in these changes as to make it seem that the actor took a genuine pride in the performance! The offer of a substantial reward for other specimens of the same species proved unavailing, but it was instrumental in bringing to light a second species of a grass-green (colour slashed with yellow, which proved in every way as great an expert in the gentle art of "ogling" as its more sombrely coloured relative. So far as is known this change in the colour of the eyes occurs only in certain species of ducks, and then only under the influence of fear, while in the spider it would almost appear to be voluntary.

THE EMPEROR AND THE DEATH WARRANT.

A touching little story is related in the *Reader* of the aged Emperor of Austria. The other day a death warrant was given him to sign. He read carefully the documents bearing on the case, and afterwards sat for some time in deep thought. At last, with a sigh of evident reluctance, he took up the pen and began slowly tracing his signature. But as he wrote two large tears rolled down his cheeks and fell upon the paper. "Look!" he said, throwing aside the pen and turning to his secretary, "I cannot sign this. See for yourself! My tears have blotted it out. I grant the condemned man his life. Surely Heaven wills it so!"

HIS AFFABILITY AND KINDNESS.

Of his affability and kindness much is said. One day he attended the jiu-jitsu exercises in the wrestling school of the nobles, when a tall, strong fellow was to measure his strength with the Crown Prince. The Prince, after a short defence, was thrown to the ground, and had to declare himself vanquished. All those present feared the Mikado might give expression to his displeasure. Mutsuhito, however, grasped the hand of the wrestler who had overpowered Prince Yoshito and said; You are a brave champion; keep yourself strong and skilled. My son will one day need men as brave and skilled as you."

IN PROGRESS.

(A parody revived and brought up to date.)

She wore determination
The moment that we met;
Her burst of indignation
Proclaimed the Suffragette.

Her eyes possessed a brightness—
Her words a ringing tone—
The tokens of a woman's wish
To call a vote her own.

I saw her in the Lobby,
And methinks I see her now,
With that grim determination
Upon her classic brow.

A different appearance,
When next I looked, she wore;
She seemed to be contending
With someone on the floor;

And standing by her side was one
Who tried, though all in vain,
To make her quit that blessed spot
And from her noise refrain.

I saw her but a mom[illegible]
But methinks I see [illegible] now,
With her hat a little sideways
Upon her chisell'd brow.

And once again I see that face:
No hat at all is there,
A heavy hand has rumpled
That wealth of braided hair.

She shrieks in angry protest.
But impotent each cry—
A strident voice says, "Come along!"—
A voice she can't defy.

She vanishes completely,
Yet methinks I see her now,
In the arms of stern policemen
"For kicking up a row."

—*The Sampler in Public Opinion.*

MEN AND MATTERS.

THOSE who are still numbered among old Addiscombe cadets will learn with regret of the death of Major General C. Irvine, who entered the College of "John Company" in 1842. On going out to India he joined the 51st Bengal Infantry and was soon engaged in the Gwalior campaign followed by the Sutlej compaign. He took an active part in the first and second sieges of Mooltan and at the time of the Sepoy rebelion was in command of Fort Michnio. Latter he accompanied his regiment to China and participated in the Kushi expedition under Sir Hope Grant. Only a few months ago he was given the rank of Honorary Colonel of the 27th Punjabis as being the only surviving officer who joined when the 51st Bengal Infantry was thus converted.

Anothe officer who saw service during the Indian Mutiny, and whose death is announced was Sirdar Bahadur Mir Mahomed Hashim Risaldar Major of the 12th Bengal Cavalry. Like his father and grandfather, he distinguished himself in the military service of the Crown. During the second Afghan war, when he was placed in command of a troop at Shah-baba, his conduct won for him high encomiums. The *Times* recalls that Lord Roberts, in his "Forty-one Years in India," says that the Bisaldar Major, who retired in 1899 after fortyfour years' service, "particularly distinguished himself," managing matters so well "that supplies were regulary brought in and most correct information was received of all that was going on in the neighbourhood."

Probably the last surviving living link with Gœthe has been snapped by the death of the oldest inhabitant of the Hanoverian university town of Gottingen, at the age of nearly 99 years. The oldest inhabitant was Frau Betthmann, widow of a former landlord of the hotel Zur Krone. Frau Betthmann spent her youth at Weimar, and was well acquainted with the poet Gœthe.

The Hon. Oliver Henry Wallop is evidently bent on following in the footsteps of Lord Fairfax, inasmuch as he is taking out papers and going through the necessary formula to become an American citizen. He is the second brother to the Earl of Portsmouth, and, fifteen years ago, emigrated to Wyoming, where he tried his hand at ranching. Always keen on an open-air, life, it was not long before his modest beginning exhibited signs of success. Every few months showed the Hon. Mr. Wallop acquiring more land and extending operations, until to-day his ranch at Big Horn, Sheridan Country, Wyoming is one of the most prosperous in the States. In 1897 he married Miss Marguerite Walker, a handsome and well-knit lady, daughter of Judge Walker of Chicago, and the wedding was one of the most fashionable of the year. Then he and his bride, leaving the social whirl behind them, went home to the ranch where they live healthily and happily.

The Wallop family has always been renowned for its curiously original way of looking at things. Amongest some people it even has the reputation of eccentricity. The father of the present Earl of Portsmouth and the Hon. Mr. Wallop was one of the very few peers who ever refused the Order of the Garter. "No," he replied, when the honour was offered to him by Mr. Gladstone, then prime Minister, "I have never rendered any service to the public which entitles me to this distinction," and on these rather unsual groueds he refused it. Various members of the family have been responsible for actions equally strange. The present Earl of Portsmouth—who has always championed the evangelical party—has been called "The Motorist's Friend." Not so hery long ago he learnt that a few too-zealous policemen had measured off a distuce on the main road near the boundaries of his Hurstbourne Park estate. Resenting this interference with the sacred rights of the automobile, the Earl at once set up large notice boards, on which were inscribed this incisive message:

"MOTORISTS, BEWARE! POLICE TRAP.
PORTSMOUTH."

The Earl's "American" brother is exceedingly popular in the States, and a seat for him in Congress is one of the commonest of prophecies.

Major-General Lord Cheylesmore, the sportsman, *dilettante*, and soldier, has just ceased to be actively connected with His Majesty's forces, and has passed into official privacy on retired pay. Lord Cheyleylesmore, who next month will enter upon his sixtieth year is the Chairman of the Council of the National Rifle Association. It is due to his untirin efforts that the interest in rifle shooting betweeng the Colonies and the Motherland has been developed and sustained. Under his guidance the civilian rifle-club movement has been developed until now there are upwards of 1,000 in existence, with an aggregate of 70,000 members. In addition, the successful school-boy's Bisley, which supplied the Press with so much "copy," was another idea promoted by Lord Cheylesmore's Council. "The Shooting Man's Friend," as he is called, was educated at Eton, and served in the Grenadier Guards. When the old colonel of the 2nd Battalion retired (under memorable circumetances) and the regiment was banished to Bermuda, Lord Cheylesmore—as General Eaton—was appointed to the command, and the "vexed Bermoottes" knew him for a considerable time. Here he met the beautiful Miss Elizabeth Ormond French, of New York, whom, in 1892, he led to the altar. Ten years later his brother, the second Baron, died unmarried, and the pretty American girl became an English peeress. The peerage is quite a modern creation being one of eight conferred in celebration of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. The first peer was Mr. William Henry Eaton, the famons silk broker, who represented Conventry in the House of Commons for more than twenty years.

Lord Cheylesmore, who has been Mayor of Westminster, is an extremely busy man and turns every moment to useful account. He has dabbled in journalism, for he founded and edited for many years the *Guards' Magazine*. Then his collections of medals—which include no fewer than eight Victoria Crosses, nearly 150 Waterloo and Crimean decoration, besides numerous orders and other distinctions conferred on British subjects by foreign Sovereigns—is as unequalled as it is valuable. Lord Cheylesmore is an authority on martial decorations, and his book, "The Naval and Military Decoratons of Great Britain," is the text-book on the subject He also possesses whats is supposed to be the finest collection of mezzotint ever got together by a private, enthusiast. One of his treasures is a peculiar depiction of a dream on canvas. Several years ago he dreamt he was present at the St. Leger and saw a certain horse, not the favourite by any means pass the winning-post in unexpected victory. A day or two later the race was run, and every incident visionally anticipated by Lord Cheylesmore became an accomplished fact. The late Count Gleichen was so impressed that he immortalised the event by transferring it to canvas, and there it is to-day a tribute to an interesting example of clairvoyance, Lord Cheylesmore is one of the courtliest of gentlemen, a good sportsman, rows and rides well, is an excellent whip, and is. naturally, a first-rate shot. He has done admirable work for various military charities, is a prominent Freemason, and the most popular of soldier peers. Both he and Lady Cheilesmore—who, by the way, started the coll industry in Ireland, by means of which many Irish peasant women are enabled to live—are keen golfers, and are often to be seen on the links at North Berwick. The Army's loss will probably be the gain of the Borough of Westminster, in the municipal affairs of which Lord Cheylesmore is keenly interested.

The Hon. Neil James Archibald Primrose, the second son of the Earl af Bosebery, who is bent on following in his father's footsteps, will be one of the most interesting candidates in the forthcoming London County Council elections. The young politication, who was four-and twenty on December 14th, is, of course, the only brother of Lord Dalmeny. He is extremly handsome, and suggests his father in the days of his youth. Of average height, with a firm, well-shaped mouth and gaod-humoured eyes, he should make a favourable impression on the electorate. He is a B. A. of New College, Oxford, and, despite the fact that he only achieved a modest third class in the final schools last year, is reputed to be the cleverest of Lord Rosebery's children. He is ambitious for a political career, and intends to begin modestly with the L. C. C. It has, before to-tday led to the Cabinet. He has greatly benitited by the will of his great-aunt, Miss Cohen, and inherits her Great Stanhope Street house and its valuable contents.

Lady Aberdeen is determined to signalise her reign in Dublin Castle by doing all she can for Irish industries. Already the greatest interest is being taken over in the Emerald Isle in the wonderful Irish lace ball which her Excellency is to give during January. The dresses of the ladies are to be, as far as possible, of Irish manufacture, and this will certainly be no hardship in view of the beautiful Irish poplins and other fabrics which are now manufactured; while Irish lace or crechet is to be *de rigueur*. The gentlement are to appear in Court dress, their ruffles an jabots being entirely of Irish lace. The dances will include, in addition to Irish jigs and reels, and the old-fashioned step dances, several quadrilles in which the dancers will all be wearing lace of the same make. Thus there will be a Carrickmacross quadrille, a Limerick, and old point, and other quadrilles.

FOR the first time in the history of the Colony of Ceylon, says the *Times of Ceylon*, the Customs revenue for 1905 exceeded a crore of rupees by nearly Rs. 65,000. "We have not yet the final figures of the Chamber of Commerce before us as to our precise exports and imports for 1906, but from those already available, and from other investigations we have made, we have no hesitation in stating that the Customs revenue for last year will show a still further material advance on 1905 of something over Rs. 200,000!"

By Special Warrant Purveyors to H.M. The KING

C B

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, LTD.

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
PICKLES. SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce

LIPTON'S TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as

LIPTON'S TEAS.

TO MEN AND TO WOMEN

Sick and Weak people. I can cure you with Electricity as I have cured many others. I can make the blood circulate in your veine, the nerves tingle with vigorous life and the spirit of energy show itself in every move of your body. I have told you that Electricity is "LIFE," and now all scientists and doctors are approving my claim. Let me prove ifto you; let me show you how my method o applying this great power has revolutionized medical treatment.

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY
Is a Model, a Modern Home Treatment.

Read what some others claim for th new improved appliance.

Fort, Kakori, 28th August 1906.

DEAR SIR,—I feel much improved since using your Battery, and am stronger and possess more energy and vitality.

The Varicocele, which was one of my most distressing complaints has greatly diminished and I feel sure that another month will bring about a complete cure.

Thanking you for the benefits I have derived from the use of your Battery and assuring you that I will not fail to recommend it to my friends,—Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. A. AFENDI.

Bohra Musjid, Rutlam, 11th Augunst, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 8th instant, is to hand, and in reply I have to state that I continuedthe use of your Battery after receipt of same for a fortnight.

As regards my chief complaint Diarrhœa I am glad to state the virulence of the ttack has altogetner abated after only a fortnight's use of the Battery.

My general health is improving.—Yours, &c., (Sd.) SHAIKH MAHOMEDBHAI AMIL

READ MY BOOK.

I have a book which every man and woman should read. It tells facts that are of interes to every one who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book to-day if you cannot call, I will send it post free. Consultation is free. Remember my Battery does not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong curren for a year, though no man who uses it right needs it over three months. Write to-day
Office Hours: 9-30 a.m. to 6 p m.

C. G. COOK, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

JOHN MOIR & SON, PURVEYORS BY ROYAL WARRANT
PROVISION MANUFACTURERS OF LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 31 Gold Medals for Superior Quality. TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

ARMY & NAVY RATIONS
In 2 lb. Tins.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA,
Where Large and Varied Stocks are held for Immediate Delivery.
MANAGING AGENTS: SAMUEL FITZE & CO.,

RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

BONA-FIDE SALE FOR A WEEK ONLY.

36 HIGH-GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
Eadie Frame, Brampton's Fittings, Dunlop Tyres.—WITH TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE
Original Price Rs. 175—Sale Price Rs. 100 only.

24 (Twenty-four) Cycles at half the Original Price.

A Minerva Motor Cycle—3 1/2 H. P. (Slightly used) Rs. 350 only

EDWARD CYCLE WORKS,
Near Pork Market—Opposit Catholic Church.—MARINE LINES, BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
Absolutely untouched by hand.
Made entirely by Machinery.
Gives Rest to the Brain and Nervous System

MALTED MILK contains all the solid contents of milk in a Powdered form, which dissolves completely in water.
It is the best, purest, and most easily assimilated of all prepared foods.
It is more effectual than any drugs for Sleepless People.
It maintains health and vitality, and restores them when the health is impaired.
It can be prepared in various ways according to Season and palate.
It can be taken hot or cold, and is ready in a few moments in either form.

Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah, and Ceylon: and
Horlick's Food Company, 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

A Happy, Healthy Child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the Sweets are pure and wholesome. A favourite Sweet of the merry children of Merry England is

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch.

The LANCET says—"Really Wholesome Confectionery."

Manufactory: LONDON, ENGLAND.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

Pond's Extract
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

When you get to know the powers of Pond's Extract, pain ceases to be a matter of further trouble—it is so easily stopped. Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Bleeding, Inflammation, etc., yield to the virtues of Pond's Extract just as soon as you apply it—that is why you should never be without it. Pond's, remember; there is no such thing as a substitute for Pond's. Your Chemist has it, or can get it for you. Price 1/1½, 2/3, and 4/6 a bottle.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark. thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

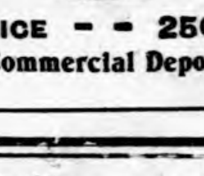
THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT
where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it
IS
NATURE'S OWN REMEDY
CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

MELLIN'S INFANT'S FOOD LARGE SIZE

MELLIN'S INFANT'S FOOD LARGE SIZE

MELLIN'S FOOD
For INFANTS & INVALIDS.
A Purely Vegetable Extract
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Prepared as directed forms a perfect, sustaining, invigorating diet from early infancy to extreme old age.
Of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
THE MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., ENG.
AGENTS:—Kemp & Co., Bombay; Ewart Ryrie & Co., Kurrachee.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.
By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

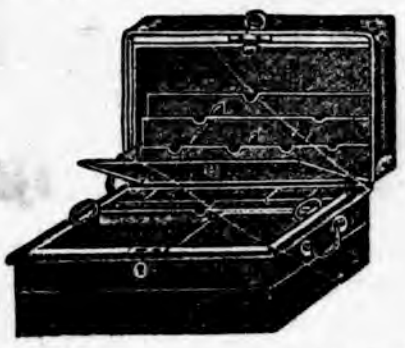


WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.
The "EMPIRE,"
PRICE - - 250 Rs.
Some Users: H.M. GOVERNMENT 800 Machines. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 500 Machines, &c., &c.
Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53 Esplanade, Fort,

The British Medical Journal says: "Benger's Food has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."
BENGER'S Food for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
BENGER'S FOOD with milk forms a dainty, delicious, and most easily digested cream. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.
Benger's Food is sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

No. G. I. QUEEN'S DESPATCH BOX.



GOOLAM HUSSAIN ISMAILJI & BROS

Despatch and other Patent Boxes Manufacturers,

BOMBAY, 7-19, HORNBY ROAD.

CAMP KARACHI.

FITTED WITH HOBB'S BEST 4 LEVER BRASS LOCK.

Size : 19 by 13 by 8½, Rs. 27, with Leather Case 38
" 17½ " 12 " 7 " 22, " " 32
" 16 " 11 " 6½ " 19, " " 28
" 14 " 10 " 6 " 17-8, " " 25-8

To Produce High Class Aerated Waters

Use only Essences, Colours, etc., manufactured by

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.,

ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, LONDON.

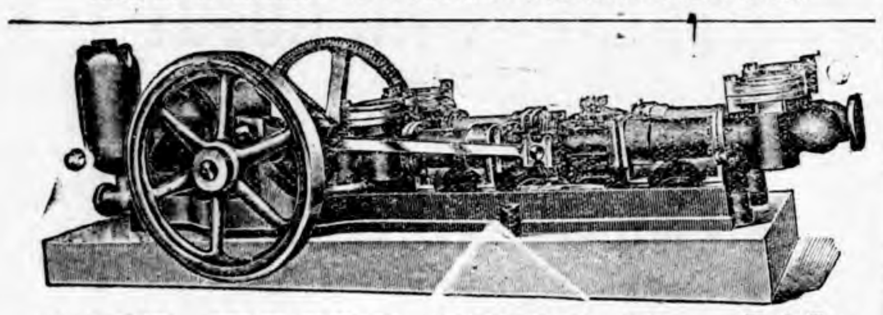
"The Oldest Essence Distillers in the World."

W. J. BUSH & Co. have had great experience in supplying Regimental Aerated Water Factories in India, Egypt, Malta, South Africa, etc., and are prepared to give full information to Mess Presidents of Regiments who wish to provide Aerated Waters of a really wholesome quality.

W. J. BUSH & Co.'s manufactures are sold by all the best merchants throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Recipes and full information for the manufacture of Aerated Waters free with first order.



THE HASTE PUMP Co., Ltd.,

CROWN BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "PUMPERLING. LONDON." Codes: BEDFORD McNIEL'S and ABC (5th Edition).

AGENTS REQUIRED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

BENGER'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

Benger's Food with Milk forms a dainty, delicious and most easily digested cream.

"Retained when all other foods are rejected." *London Medical Record.*

Benger's Food is sold in tins by chemists, etc., everywhere.

INVALID PORT

BOTTLED BY

W & A GILBEY

W&A Gilbey Ltd

PRODUCED IN PORTUGAL

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule.

SECOND TO NONE.

Obtainable Everywhere.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Try PEEK-FREAN'S

"TREASURE"

Rich Shortbread Rings

Fruit Jelly Centres.
Assorted Apricot, Cherry and Greengage Flavors.

PEEK, FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, ENG.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S

MOST REFRESHING.

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld.,
LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants through out the World.

THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!

COLEMAN'S

WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

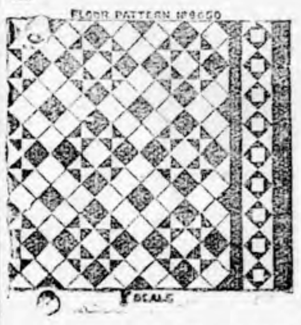
"An Ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO, LTD., NORWICH, ENG.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon and Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. **CALCUTTA**—Smith, Stannistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., G. Atherton & Co., 14 Clive Street; and Kedar Nath Dutt. **BANGALORE**—J. B. Forster & Co. **DELHI**—A. Barakat & Co. **LAHORE**—E. Plomer & Co. **LUCKNOW**—Murray & Co. **LUMPUR**—Federal Dispensary. **MADRAS**—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co. **RANGOON**—Rangoon Medical Hall, 68 Merchant Street. **COLOMBO**—P. T. de Jong & Sons.

BOOTE'S TILES



Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are obtainable.

Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to

T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd.,

THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For inside and Outside Decoration.

GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.

CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.

LONDON OFFICE: Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn. W.C.

MANCHESTER OFFICE: 49, Deansgate.

Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide & Brisbane : GIBBS BRIGHT & Co
New Zealand : HERBERT OXLEY & Co., Custom Street, East, Auckland
Calcutta : D. T. KEYMER & Co.
Bombay : F. R. HILL & Co., Royal Insurance Buildings

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the [illegible]

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN LONDON.

GOLD & SILVER

ENGLISH LEVERS

FOR LADIES' & GENTLEMEN.

Lady's Watch. View of Movement.

FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ½ a minute in 30 days.

WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.

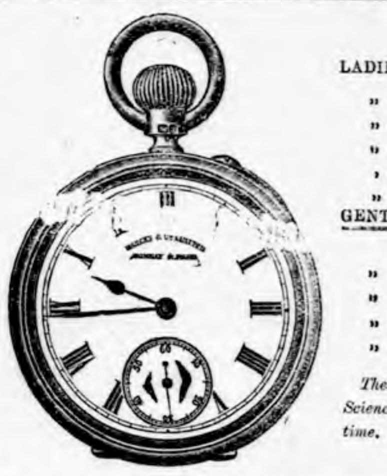
OPEN FACE ½ HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

PLAIN ENGRAVED OR ENGINE-TURNED.

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT

Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Brequet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.



PRICES.

LADIES—Open face, Silver	... ...	Rs.	95
" " " Gold	... ...	"	260
" ½ Hunting, Silver	... ...	"	95
" " Gold	... ...	"	270
" Hunting, Silver	... ...	"	95
" " Gold	... ...	"	265
GENTS.—Open face, Silver	... ...	Rs.	95
" Gold	... ...	"	350
" ½ Hunting, Silver	... ...	"	110
" " Gold	... ...	"	380
" Hunting, Silver	... ...	"	105
" " Gold	... ...	"	375

These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.

Gents' Watch. View of Movement.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

The Watchmakers of Western India,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Alarming Increase in Baldness

A REMEDY OFFERED

Which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head of hair. Its powerful, stimulating properties go straight to the hair roots, giving them a life and vigour they never knew before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will assuredly do all this for YOU, as it has done for thousands of others.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

Mr. HARRY DE WINDT,
The Great Explorer, writes:

"I think it right to tell you that on my return from my recent Land Expedition from Paris to New York, I was practically bald; the few hairs I had left were rapidly coming out. I have only used your 'HARLENE' FOR TWO MONTHS and am perfectly astounded at its marvellous results. My hair has ceased dropping out, and is growing again quite thickly."

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.

—EDWARDS'—
BRILLIANTINE

Trade "UZON" Mark.

Of Exquisite Delicacy

A Superior Tonic for Dry Hair, Beard and Moustache.

For making the Hair Rich, Luxuriant and Brilliant.

1/- & 2/6 per bottle, post paid.

—EDWARDS'—
"CREMEX"

Shampoo Powder.

A delightful Preparation for washing and thoroughly cleansing the Hair and Scalp. Permanently Removes Scurf, Dandruff, etc. Makes the Hair Soft, Pliable and Glossy.

Powders 3d. each. Box of Four 1/- Post Paid

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., —95 & 96,— High Holborn, London, W.C.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "LAROLA" Regd.

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents :—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay
Messrs. THOMPSON & TAILOR, Bombay
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay

JOSEPH EVANS SON.

ENGINEERS,

Culwell Works, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** Eng.

MAKERS OF **PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,**

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

I had a little husband no bigger than my thumb
I put him in a pint pot and there I bade him drum
I gave him Grimaults Syrup to cure his dreadful cold
For everybody tells me it is worth its weight in gold

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, and BRONCHITIS.

FOR
COUGHS & COLDS
USE

"LINSEED COMPOUND"
TRADE MARK
OF
KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED ANISEED ETC
OF 35 YEARS' PROVEN EFFICACY

"LINSEED COMPOUND"

is a reliable old English home remedy. It softens hard phlegm, permitting it to be expectorated without strain, soothing the membranes and allaying the irritation so commonly experienced. There is nothing to equal it. Of all Chemists throughout the Empire.

Strongly recommended by Medical Men.

SWAN

Registered Trade Mark

No. 600.

GOLD & Co.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL

HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants

None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

EASILY CURE THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited at Nos 119 to 125, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by N. D'Mello, at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 90 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E. C.—Paris : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA : Messrs THACKER SPINK & Co.